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Algeria... 6.00 Dhs. Israel... 15.00 NIS. Norway... 6.00 Nkr.
 Australia... 19.50 A\$ Italy... 1200 Lit. Oman... 6.00 Rb.
 Belgium... 40.00 Bfr. Jordan... 1.00 D.D. Panama... 100 B.
 Bolivia... 10.00 B. Kenya... 100 KSh. Qatar... 10.00 R.
 Brazil... 1000 Cr. Kuwait... 1000 D. Saudi Arabia... 100 R.
 Canada... 1.00 Cdn. Lebanon... 1500 L.L. Singapore... 1.00 S.
 Chile... 1000 P. Libya... 1.00 D. Sweden... 100 S.
 China... 100 Y. Luxembourg... 100 F. Switzerland... 1.00 S.
 Colombia... 1000 P. Madagascar... 1000 M.
 Costa Rica... 1000 C.R. Mexico... 20.00 P.
 Czechoslovakia... 1000 Kcs. Morocco... 20.00 Dir.
 Denmark... 10.00 Dkr. Netherlands... 10.00 G.
 Egypt... 100 P. Peru... 10.00 N.
 Finland... 10.00 Fmk. Portugal... 200 Esc.
 France... 100 F. Romania... 10.00 Lei.
 Germany... 100 M.
 Greece... 100 Dr.
 Hong Kong... 10.00 H.K.
 India... 10.00 Rupee.
 Iran... 10.00 R.
 Ireland... 10.00 P.
 Japan... 100 Y.
 Korea... 100 W.
 Kuwait... 1000 D.
 Lebanon... 1500 L.L.
 Libya... 1.00 D.
 Luxembourg... 100 F.
 Madagascar... 1000 M.
 Malawi... 1000 M.
 Malaysia... 10.00 M.
 Mauritania... 10.00 Oug.
 Mauritius... 10.00 Rupee.
 Mexico... 20.00 P.
 Morocco... 20.00 Dir.
 Myanmar... 10.00 Ky.
 Nepal... 10.00 Rupee.
 Netherlands... 10.00 G.
 New Zealand... 10.00 N.Z.
 Nicaragua... 10.00 C.
 Niger... 10.00 C.F.
 Nigeria... 10.00 N.
 Norway... 6.00 Nkr.
 Oman... 6.00 R.
 Pakistan... 10.00 Rupee.
 Panama... 100 B.
 Paraguay... 10.00 Gu.
 Peru... 10.00 N.
 Philippines... 10.00 P.
 Poland... 10.00 Zloty.
 Portugal... 200 Esc.
 Romania... 10.00 Lei.
 Saudi Arabia... 100 R.
 Singapore... 1.00 S.
 South Africa... 10.00 R.
 Spain... 10.00 Ptas.
 Sri Lanka... 10.00 Rupee.
 Sweden... 100 S.
 Switzerland... 1.00 S.
 Taiwan... 10.00 N.T.
 Thailand... 10.00 B.
 Turkey... 10.00 Lira.
 U.S.A. ... 1.00 \$.
 U.K. ... 1.00 £.
 Uruguay... 10.00 P.
 Venezuela... 10.00 B.
 Vietnam... 10.00 D.
 West Germany... 10.00 M.
 Yugoslavia... 10.00 Dina.
 Zaire... 10.00 Z.
 Zambia... 10.00 Kwacha.
 Zimbabwe... 10.00 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887



N.T. Rama Rao, speaking at a rally in his support and attended by 100,000 people in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.

49,000 Are Briefly Held Protesting Indian's Ouster

NEW DELHI — Police in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu briefly detained 49,000 opposition activists, as more than a million people rallied across the country to protest the dismissal of the opposition-controlled state government of Andhra Pradesh.

The chief secretary of Tamil Nadu, Kumaraswamy Chockalingam, said the 49,000 people were detained Saturday for picketing government offices. An opposition leader, Muthuvel Karunanidhi, said that more than 200,000 had been arrested. Officials said that most were released shortly after they were detained.

Hundreds of demonstrators were detained in several other states during Saturday's protests, officials said. Opposition parties had called the nationwide protest day against the dismissal of the government in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh.

The removal of the state government, led by N.T. Rama Rao, has caused a national furor. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's appointment of a new governor in Andhra Pradesh, Ram Lal, and the state's Congress party leader, A. Madan Mohan, resigned Friday, apparently to mollify the critics.

[On Sunday, President Zail Singh appointed Shankar Dayal Sharma to replace Mr. Lal as the new governor for Andhra Pradesh, Reuters reported, quoting the Press Trust of India news agency.]

Mr. Ram Lal had said that he dismissed Mr. Rama Rao because he was an opposition leader who had lost his majority in the 295-member state assembly. Mr. Rama Rao has denied it, and has demanded a vote of confidence in the assembly.

Activity came virtually to a halt during protest strikes Saturday in two large opposition-ruled states, Karnataka and West Bengal, the United News of India reported. Most shops, offices, movie theaters, banks, businesses, factories and schools were shut, it said.

Protesters also shut down large areas of Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh states.

There were several reports of violence in West Bengal. At least 47 persons were injured when strikers and opponents clashed at the Dunlop tire factory near Calcutta, police said.

"Our movement will not stop until we get justice and democratic values are accepted by Mrs. Gandhi," Mr. Rama Rao said at a rally of 100,000 people in Vijayawada, in Andhra Pradesh.

Police fired tear gas to break up fighting between supporters and opponents of Mr. Rama Rao in front of a factory in Hooghly-Chinsura in West Bengal, according to news reports.

Calcutta, India's largest city and the capital of West Bengal, was deserted. A regional railroad spokesman said train services were paralyzed, and Indian Airlines, the state airline, canceled a Calcutta-to-Madras flight "for want of passengers," United News of India reported.

Rail traffic was also at a standstill in much of southern, central and eastern India. Officials canceled some trains, and others were stopped by protesters who stood on the tracks and demanded a shutdown of public transport, United News of India said.

A curfew was imposed in Srinagar, the capital of the northern state of Kashmir. The chief minister of that state, Farooq Abdullah, also an opponent of Mrs. Gandhi, was forced out of office on July 2.

Punjab Amendment Voted

Parliament amended the Indian Constitution on Saturday to allow the government to extend federal rule in the northern state of Punjab for one year, United Press International reported from New Delhi.

Mrs. Gandhi dismissed the state government and imposed presidential rule on Punjab in October to curb violence related to Sikh separatist protests.

Under the constitution, federal or presidential rule can be imposed on a state for only one year, unless Parliament extends it with a constitutional amendment.

Honecker Dispute Heats Up

'Forces' Trying To Scuttle Trip, E. Germans Say

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — East Germany has accused "certain forces" in Bonn of trying to sabotage a visit to West Germany next month by Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader.

The party newspaper Neues Deutschland on Saturday criticized Alfred Dregger, parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats, who said Thursday that "our future does not depend on whether Honecker pays us the honor of a visit."

In an editorial, the paper assailed Mr. Dregger and the anti-Communist Springer newspaper chain, saying they "do not want the possible visit" to take place. It described Mr. Dregger's remarks as "scandalous and provocative sallies."

"The campaign of such forces," said Neues Deutschland, "does no small damage." It said it should be clear that Mr. Honecker "is not pushing to visit" West Germany.

Officials here noted that the editorial avoided criticism of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Although the visit has not been formally announced, Bonn officials have been busy with the details of a five-day trip that would start Sept. 26. The visit would be the first by an East German party leader to West Germany.

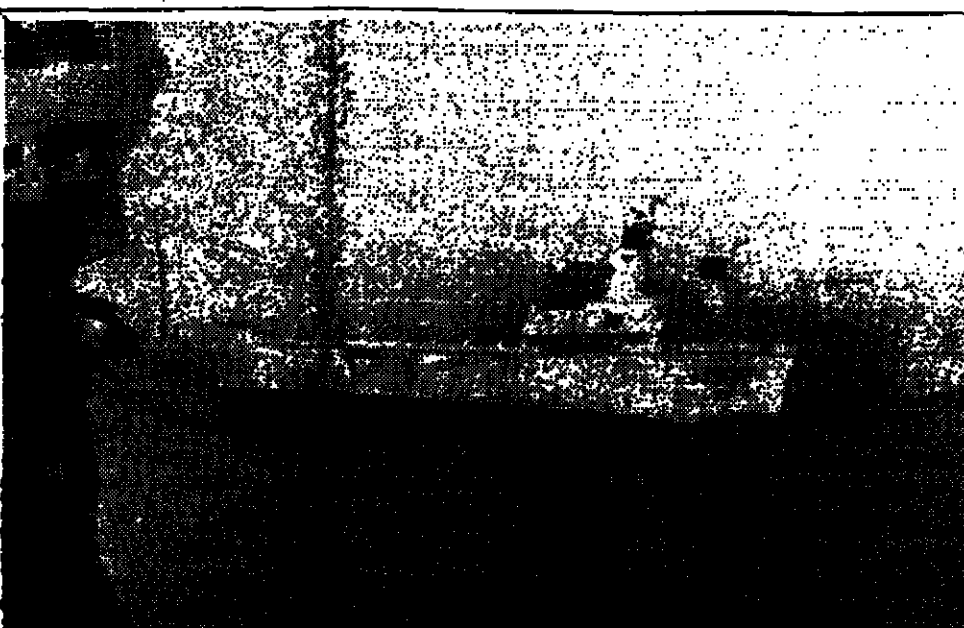
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The French freighter, Mont-Louis, which was carrying treated radioactive waste to the Soviet Union, lists before sinking after colliding with a channel ferry, off the Belgian coast.

Soviet Reports Successful Cruise Tests, Renews Vow to Meet U.S. Deployment

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Defense Ministry has announced that it is conducting successful tests of long-range ground-launched cruise missiles, renewing threats against the United States for what it called that country's widespread deployment of such weapons.

Western diplomats said they were not sure why the Defense Ministry had decided to revive the threat at this time.

A statement issued Saturday by Tass said, "If the United States continues seeking military superiority, the Soviet Union will be compelled also in the future to adopt countermeasures to make certain that the balance of forces between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, between the Warsaw treaty nations and NATO, will not be upset."

Soviet leaders and the Soviet press have on several occasions in the past reported testing of long-range cruise missiles, most recently in a Pravda editorial July 31 and in the Moscow weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta Aug. 8.

The Western diplomats said the novelty of Saturday's announcement seemed to be the implication that the Soviet Union had a functional cruise missile in its arsenal and could begin deploying it.

The format of the announcement was similar to those in which Moscow announced countermeasures to North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployments of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, including new cruise missiles. The diplomats said this could mean that the Russians were treating their cruise missiles as another promised retaliatory measure.

When the Pravda editorial was published, there was also speculation that Moscow might be reacting to an announcement in Washington in late July that the first long-range cruise missiles, known as Tomahawks, were being deployed on U.S. Navy ships.

Saturday's brief statement gave little detail. It accused Washington of starting a crash effort to develop new systems of offensive arms, including long-range air, sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles.

The statement said the Soviet Union had repeatedly suggested the negotiation of a ban on such missiles with the United States but that Washington had not heeded the proposal.

"The United States has embarked on a massive deployment of long-range cruise missiles, including its stationing of ground-launched missiles of this kind in several Western European countries since December 1983," it said.

"In the interests of ensuring its security and the security of other Warsaw treaty member states the Soviet Union has adopted appropriate measures. There are being conducted in the U.S.S.R. at present successful tests of long-range ground-launched cruise missiles."

The cruise missile is a pilotless drone that can be fired from land, sea or air and programmed to follow land contours to its target. Air-based cruise missiles were part of a weapons ceiling set in 1979 by the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

But that treaty, which remains unratified by the United States, only placed a three-year moratorium on the deployment of ground-based and sea-launched cruise missiles. The United States considers the moratorium to have lapsed.

Last year, NATO began deploying the first of 464 ground-launched medium-range cruise missiles in Western Europe along with Pershing-2 ballistic missiles.

Vessel Carrying Nuclear Waste Sinks in Channel

United Press International

LE HAVRE, France — A French freighter that sank off the Belgian coast Saturday after colliding with a ferry was carrying radioactive waste bound for the Soviet Union, the ship's owners and crew said Sunday.

A representative of a major seamen's union said the 4,210-ton Mont-Louis was carrying "several containers" of radioactive waste from Le Havre to the Soviet port of Riga when it capsized Saturday about 12 miles (19.2 kilometers) off Ostende.

[A communiqué issued by the Paris headquarters of the Compagnie Générale Maritime said the crew had been able to determine that the containers were undamaged before abandoning ship. The Associated Press reported from Paris.]

The communiqué said that the barrels could resist salt water for up to a year. The communiqué added that even if a leak were to develop, the radioactive material would be diluted by the water and the increase in radioactivity would be "negligible with no consequences for man or the environment."

The Mont-Louis collided in fog with the 14,981-ton West German-registered ferry Olau Britannia, which was sailing from Vlissingen in the Netherlands to Sheerness in southern England.

No one was injured in the collision. The ferry was carrying 935 passengers and 150 crewmen when the accident occurred, according to Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence. All 23 seamen aboard the Mont-Louis were transferred safely to the ferry, which reached its destination without further incident.

A representative of the French Democratic Federation of Labor, or CFTD, said the material had come from the nuclear treatment center of La Hague in northern France.

"The crew of the Mont-Louis had asked for additional risk pay in view of the dangerous nature of the cargo," the unidentified representative said. Instead, he said, the company provided each crew member with a "small detection device that would react to the slightest abnormal rise of radioactivity."

The Greenpeace environmental group said earlier that the Mont-Louis was replacing the Borodine, which normally carries treated Canadian uranium between France and the Soviet Union.

The Olau Britannia resumed its English Channel service Sunday with 1,000 passengers aboard after inspectors pronounced it seaworthy despite dented bows.

Travelers aboard the ferry Saturday said the collision occurred when the freighter cut across the ferry's bow and the Olau Britannia nearly cut the French vessel in half.

Warning for Shipping

Shipping was warned by the Belgium maritime radio Sunday not to pick up cargo from the vessel. The AP reported from Ostende.

The broadcast said the waste was "packaged in yellow barrels marked IMCO-7."

The Compagnie Générale Maritime identified the material as uranium hexafluoride, a highly toxic and corrosive radioactive gas.

Pentagon Aide Calls U.S. Ready for 30-Day War

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department's senior official in charge of military readiness, Lawrence J. Korb, says U.S. forces could fight in a conventional conflict of the intensity of World War II for at least 30 days with the supplies on hand, twice as long as four years ago.

Mr. Korb also asserted, in an interview, that the readiness of the armed forces and their ability to continue fighting would double again by the end of the decade, to 60 days, if Congress approved President Ronald Reagan's military budgets.

Mr. Korb, the assistant secretary of defense for manpower, installations and logistics, provided the most specific defense of the Reagan administration's posture on military readiness since the release of a critical staff report by the House Appropriations Committee a month ago.

That report, made public by a committee controlled by Democrats, contended that military readiness had declined, despite rising military spending, and that U.S. forces could not sustain combat against the Soviet Union or many lesser powers.

Since then, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and other administration officials have traded charges with leading Democrats over military readiness. Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, has contended that too much money has been spent on nuclear arms and not enough on conventional forces.

In the interview last week, Mr. Korb said that U.S. forces could sustain a war of the same intensity as the Korean War for 30 days in the region around the Gulf. After that, he said, arms and supplies could be taken from U.S. forces elsewhere.

In another case, that of a counterinsurgency similar to the early days of the war in Vietnam, Mr. Korb asserted: "We would have no trouble with something like that." U.S. forces have trained for counterinsurgency operations in Central America.

Mr. Korb also said that four million people, twice the number in the current armed forces, could be under arms in a matter of days by calling reserves and retired personnel.

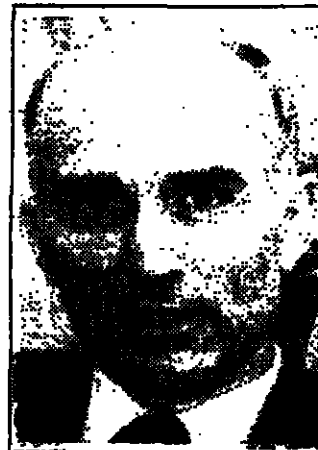
But he acknowledged that, despite improvements, the armed forces were far short of the air and sea transport needed to carry reinforcements, new weapons, ammunition and spare parts to sustain U.S. forces on distant battlefields.

Readiness in military terms means the ranks are filled with trained troops, the proper officers and noncommissioned officers are assigned and a unit is armed, equipped and supplied with a basic load of ammunition for combat.

The ability to sustain forces means having a stockpile of weapons, ammunition, food, fuel and other supplies that would enable a unit to continue fighting until American industry could produce enough to replace losses. That capacity is usually measured in the number of days supplies on hand.

The administration of President Jimmy Carter assumed that a war with the Soviet Union would be fought with conventional arms for 30 days, then with nuclear weapons. Ammunition and spare parts would be needed, therefore, for only a month.

In contrast, the Reagan administration has asserted that a nuclear standoff is possible with a stronger U.S. deterrent. But the Soviet Union, officials reasoned, might



Lawrence J. Korb



LIBERATION DAY — Marie Therese Leclerc, 81, widow of General Philippe Leclerc, joined Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris to review troops during a ceremony Saturday marking the liberation of Paris. Story, Page 2.

Truman Capote, 59, Is Found Dead; Flamboyant Author of 'In Cold Blood'

By Albin Krebs
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Truman Capote, 59, one of the postwar era's leading American writers, whose prose shimmered with clarity and quality, died Saturday in Los Angeles.

Mr. Capote died at the home of Joanna Carson, former wife of the entertainer Johnny Carson, according to Commander William Booth of the Los Angeles Police Department. "There is no indication of foul play," he said, adding that the cause of death would be investigated.

[Mrs. Carson told police she was unable to awaken Mr. Capote after a nap Saturday morning. The Washington Post reported Mr. Capote had been a guest at the house since Thursday. Medication was reportedly found in the room.]

The novelist, short story writer, and literary celebrity pioneered a genre he called "the nonfiction novel," exemplified by "In Cold Blood." He died without having completed his long-promised "masterwork," a huge novel called "Answered Prayers."

In 1963, the critic Mark Schorer wrote of Mr. Capote: "Perhaps the single constant in his prose is style, and the emphasis he himself places upon the importance of style."

Mr. Capote's first story was published while he was in his teens. In all, he wrote 13 volumes, most of them slim collections. In the view of many of his critics, notably his friend John Malcolm Brimmin, he failed to join the ranks of the truly great American writers because he squandered his time, talent and health on the pursuit of celebrity, riches and pleasure.

"I had to be successful, and I had to be successful early," Mr. Capote said in 1978. "The thing about people like me is that we always knew what we were going to do. Many people spend half their lives not knowing, and I was a very special person, and I had to have a very special life. I was not meant to work in an office or something, though I would have been successful at whatever I did. But I always knew that I wanted to be a writer and that I wanted to be rich and famous."

Success, both as a writer and as a celebrity, came with his first novel, "Other Voices, Other Rooms." It was a critical and financial success. He followed with short stories, reportage and novellas, including "Breakfast at Tiffany's," "The Grass Harp," "Local Color," "The Dog Bar," and "Music for Chameleons."

But the book that perhaps solidified his claim to literary fame was "In Cold Blood," his detailed, painstakingly researched and chilling account of the 1959 slaying of a Kansas farm family and the capture, trial and execution of the two killers.

The book was almost universally praised. The novelist and journalist John Hersey, for example, called it "a remarkable book." But there were dissenters. Stanley Kaufmann said in The New Republic, "This isn't writing, it's research."

The work consumed more than six years of his life. But it won him praise, publicity, millions of dollars and the luxury of time to work on "Answered Prayers."

He appeared on television talk shows and indulged a gift for viperish wit and scandalous gossip. He cultivated the famous as his friends and confidants, while publishing little and, he said later, developing a formidable "writer's block" that delayed completion of "Answered Prayers."

In 1975, he allowed Esquire magazine to print portions of the unfinished novel. In one of the excerpts, "La Côte Basque," Mr. Capote told



Truman Capote

apparently true and mostly scandalous stories about his famous friends, naming names and ending friendships.

In the late 1970s he underwent treatment for alcoholism and drug abuse, had prostate surgery and suffered from a painful facial nerve condition, a tic douloureux.

Born Truman Streckfus Persons in New Orleans on Sept. 30, 1924, he later adopted the surname of his stepfather, Joseph G. Capote. For the first nine years of his life he lived mostly in Alabama with female cousins and aunts.

Of that period, he once said, "I was so different from everyone, so

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Paris Relives One of Its Proudest Days

1944 Liberation Hailed as Rebirth of France's Greatness

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — Thousands of Parisians on Saturday commemorated the 40th anniversary of the liberation of their city from four years of German occupation.

At 9:45 A.M., church bells in the city rang as they did on Aug. 25, 1944, the morning after General Philippe Leclerc's 2d Armored Division pushed from the southern outskirts of the city, across the Seine and to the Hôtel de Ville, the city hall.

The celebrations took many forms, most of them more modest than those in June commemorating the Allied landings in Normandy. But they were still elaborate, beginning nearly two weeks ago with a wreath-laying ceremony honoring

35 high school students killed by the Nazis.

The high point of the celebration came Saturday in the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville when thousands of people gathered to watch fireworks and a sound-and-light show.

The show recounted Paris's occupation and liberation, and the nation's conclusion: "The world has changed a great deal since 1944, but Paris will always be Paris. It is the most beautiful city in the world. Long live Paris! Long live France!"

A major theme was that the liberation of Paris by Free French forces restored a measure of the pride lost during the occupation. From a military standpoint, the liberation was not very significant;

the original Allied plans for the conquest of France provided for the city to be circled in the march toward the Rhine but not to be taken immediately.

But for the French, Paris is the center of their civilization. And so it was that 40 years ago Sunday, Charles de Gaulle, returning to a delirious welcome, proclaimed that the liberation represented the rebirth of French greatness.

"France is a great nation," de Gaulle said. "Here we are once again on our feet as victors."

Pierre Boudier, a veteran of the 2d Armored Division, stood outside Notre Dame Cathedral on Saturday morning. "I think it was a moral force," he said, referring to de Gaulle's Free French units, which fought under the overall Allied command.

At the cathedral, where Mr. Boudier greeted old comrades, hundreds of other French veterans milled about and embraced as they waited for a special Mass to begin.

During the Mass, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the archbishop of Paris, said that the French had played out a "spiritual drama" during the war.

"We had to save mankind, to save all men, including our enemies, from this suicidal fascination and the shackles of collective murder," he said.

Also attending the mass were Mayor Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, who at 37 is the first French prime minister to have been born after the war.

At a special service Friday night attended by representatives of the government and the Roman Catholic Church, members of the Jewish community in Paris paid tribute to the thousands of Jews deported and murdered during the Nazi occupation.

Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a Resistance leader who later served as prime minister and is now mayor of Bordeaux, said the commemoration should serve to unite the French despite ideological differences.

"There are no enemies among the French," he said. "What I want everyone to learn from this anniversary, especially those who did not live through the events, is that without freedom life is not worth living."

Defense Minister Jeered
During the ceremony Saturday evening, Defense Minister Charles Hernu was interrupted by hecklers who booed his references to President François Mitterrand's Socialist government, United Press International reported.

The shouting and whistling started when Mr. Hernu cited a recent statement by Mr. Mitterrand calling for national unity to overcome France's economic difficulties.

"Those who are whistling my comments are showing little of the national unity that all here are seeking," Mr. Hernu shouted at the hecklers.

Further interruptions greeted his references to the government's economic modernization program, but the booing was countered by loud applause.

U.S. Estimate Of Readiness

(Continued from Page 1)

then he tempted to wage war on the United States and its allies with its much larger conventional forces.

To deter Moscow, the administration has set a goal of having all forces ready for combat on the first day of a war and the capacity to sustain battle until American industry could shift into large-scale wartime production.

Mr. Korb, who is Secretary Weinberger's senior adviser on readiness, said that the armed forces were ready for about 15 days of intense battle when the new administration took over in 1981.

If a war in Europe on the scale of World War II broke out tomorrow, he said, "We would have enough to get involved, to deal with the situation and to buy us time to do all the other things we need to do."

He referred to conscription and industrial mobilization.

"We could fight in Europe in a war as intense as the so-called Six-Day War with the supplies we have on hand, against a maximum threat, easily for a month," Mr. Korb said, referring to the war between Israel and Arab nations in 1967, which was notable for heavy firepower on both sides.

He said that by using older munitions in reserve stocks, such a war in Europe could be extended to closer to 45 days. "By the end of the decade," he said, that time "will be twice as much as we have now," assuming that funds were approved by Congress.

If U.S. forces were sent to the Gulf region to protect the industrial world's oil sources, "they're not going to run out of ammunition within a month," Mr. Korb said.

"Longer than that," he added, "they'll take the material from someplace else, assuming that you didn't have trouble in other parts of the world."

While senior Pentagon officials have focused on procuring new weapons for the future, field commanders have complained that they have been shorted on ammunition and spare parts.



Franz Josef II congratulates Hans Adam after assigning executive powers to the son.

Crown Prince of Liechtenstein Assumes Executive Powers

The Associated Press

VADUZ, Liechtenstein — Crown Prince Hans Adam, 39, an economist and manager, received executive powers on Sunday over this principality of 26,500 people from his father, Prince Franz Josef II.

Franz Josef, 78, who after 46 years on the throne is Europe's longest-reigning monarch, is to continue as head of state, retaining a ceremonial role.

Liechtenstein, 62 square miles (160 square kilometers) tucked between Switzerland and Austria, has developed since World War II from a poor agricultural state into a prosperous, highly industrialized nation, with excellent labor relations.

The prince's prerogatives are unparalleled in any other European monarchy. He has final say over laws, can issue emergency

decrees, dissolve the 15-member parliament and quash legal proceedings.

Prince Hans Adam has argued for neutral Liechtenstein's membership in the United Nations and emphasized the need for European defense.

Another of his priorities, voting rights for women, was approved in July, resolving the principality's major domestic political issue.

Fight to Preserve Tenements Starts As Turks Leave German Steel Town

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

DUISBURG, West Germany — A five-minute walk through the Hüttenheim district of this Rhine city begins at the steel-mill gates, runs up past grocery stores and a storefront mosque into rows of 70-year-old tenements that are locked, shuttered and boarded up.

"This is a dying neighborhood, a result of the West German government's repatriation program for foreign workers. Until it ended in June, the program gave cash payments to 500,000 of West Germany's 4.5 million foreign workers, most of them Turks, to induce them to return to their native lands."

The program was designed to ease West Germany's 9-percent unemployment rate. In smokestack cities like Duisburg, the jobs/estate is 16.5 percent and about 13 percent of the 559,000 people are foreign laborers and their families.

For Hüttenheim, five miles (eight kilometers) south of central Duisburg, the exodus means empty houses, abandoned stores and, for some, a future of disappearing jobs and diminished hopes. About 3,000 of the 5,000 or so Turks who lived in the district left in January, after the Bonn government passed legislation offering the equivalent of \$3,600 to any foreign worker willing to return home.

Mannesmann, the giant steel company that employed the Turks, sweetened the offer by adding four months' pay and an additional one-third of a month's pay for every year they had worked for the company. The average employee, a social worker said, took about \$5,000 back to Turkey.

But the exodus left a scar in the shape of 240 deserted apartments near the heart of Hüttenheim. Mannesmann, which put up the housing early in this century for its workers, says it does not have the money to modernize the units and wants to raze four of the settlement's seven blocks.

"If the city says no," said Josef Krings, a Social Democrat and former schoolteacher, who is Duisburg's mayor, "we'll have to buy them. And we just don't have the money."

Duisburg, like other old industrial cities in West Germany, is edging back from the brink of bankruptcy, where it tottered in the late 1970s after the steel giants — Krupp, Mannesmann and Thyssen — began "rationalizing" to cope with Europe's steel crisis.

In Hüttenheim, "rationalizing" has meant shedding 20,000 jobs since 1964. And Thyssen says it foresees the elimination of 8,000 more jobs.

The city, with state and national aid, is buying up old coal-mining and steel-making property and clearing it to install new high-technology industries. Duisburg University recently inaugurated an institute for microelectronics and is helping local companies develop advanced technology products.

The worldwide economic recovery has buoyed the steel industry and enlivened business in Duisburg's huge inland harbor, temporarily halting the spread of unemployment. But Mayor Krings acknowledges that little sleeps down to places like Hüttenheim.

Labor-saving equipment continues to eliminate jobs and, with the departure of 5,000 Turks from the Duisburg area, cheap housing is available elsewhere.

Hüttenheim residents, most of them active or retired Mannesmann employees, accuse the company of overcrowding and neglecting the buildings when it filled them with thousands of Turkish laborers at the height of West Germany's labor shortage in the 1960s. Now, they say, with the company's profits depressed by the slump in demand for steel pipes, the firm's specialty, Mannesmann wants to be rid of the costly project.

Four months ago 30 or so Hüttenheim residents — about 20 West Germans and the rest Turks — began planning resistance to demolition. They had help from local lawyers and architects who say the buildings deserve protection.

City and company officials dismiss their efforts as overly nostalgic. The cost of refurbishing the 240 vacant apartments, they say, would be \$18,000 to \$28,000 a unit, necessitating vastly increased rents.

Whatever the fate of the Hüttenheim settlement, Duisburg officials see no satisfactory solution to the problems of the Turks who live and work there. Jobs for the largely unskilled Turks are fast disappearing.

Zimbabwe Fears Lack of Rain
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero warned Sunday that Zimbabwe would face disaster if rains failed for a fourth successive year and said the government would reactivate the nation's economy by investing in productive sectors.

Similarly, some officials here have said privately that if Mr. Honecker canceled the September trip the reasons would not lie in unfriendly remarks by West German politicians, but in Moscow.

Fire Destroys London Warehouse
LONDON (AP) — A warehouse fire has destroyed millions of dollars worth of liquor, melted 100 tons of butter and burned furniture, clothing and tea in London's biggest blaze in 10 years, officials say.

It took 200 firemen six hours to bring the flames under control Saturday at the warehouse complex in Cricklewood, in northwest London. Half the firefighters remained through the weekend to put out sparks in the rubble, a London Fire Brigade spokesman said. Arson was not suspected, officials said.

The fire lit up the London skyline with 150-foot (45-meter) flames after starting in the McGregor-Cory Bonded Warehouse. Liquor valued at \$5.2 million was destroyed, according to the British Broadcasting Corp. A 100-ton store of butter melted, spreading burning fat throughout much of the Cricklewood Trading Estate. Warehouses containing other goods were ignited and burned.

For the Record
The six-member crew of the space shuttle Discovery traveled Sunday to the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the start of the new spaceport's 43-hour countdown and its twice-delayed first launch on Wednesday.

Love Match — Björn Borg, the Swedish tennis star, and his Swedish fiancée, Janette Björning, 17, whom he met while judging a beauty contest, passed through Los Angeles International Airport over the weekend as they returned to Sweden from a vacation in Hawaii. Mr. Borg, 28, a five-time Wimbledon champion who has retired from major tournaments, is divorcing his Romanian-born wife, Mariana Simionescu.

WORLD BRIEFS

Freed Hijack Victims Fly to New Delhi

NEW DELHI (AP) — The 73 passengers and six crew members of a hijacked Indian Airlines plane arrived Sunday in New Delhi after having been taken hostage for 39 hours.

The seven hijackers, four of whom passengers identified as Sikhs, released the Boeing 737 on Saturday in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. They were given a week's asylum and a pledge to facilitate their journey to the United States, and Dubai authorities later said they had been taken into custody for their own protection.

The aircraft was hijacked Friday after leaving the city of Chandigarh on a flight from New Delhi to Kashmir. Returning passengers claimed Sunday that the hijackers, armed only with daggers and packets they said were time bombs, obtained a pistol during a reducing stop on Friday at Lahore, Pakistan. Officials in Islamabad, Pakistan, denied the report.

Hundreds of Basques Battle Police

BILBAO, Spain (Reuters) — Hundreds of Basque youths burned cars and battled police Sunday in a second day of protests after a French court ruled that four alleged Basque guerrillas should be extradited to Spain, police said.

Demonstrators shouting slogans pelted police with bottles, rocks and petrol bombs in the center of this Basque city. The police charged the crowd. Twelve people were arrested and 18 others hurt during the clashes, which followed similar fighting Saturday.

In another incident, three hooded gunmen set fire to the house of an elderly French couple Saturday night in the town of Zumaya, police said. The men told the pair and their visiting relatives the arson was in reprisal for the extradition ruling. No one was hurt and the gunmen fled after starting the fire. Police also said suspected Basque separatists set a French car ablaze Sunday in Pamplona.

Israel Ends Daylight-Saving Time

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israel ended daylight-saving time Sunday under pressure from orthodox Jews who say it interferes with religious practice.

Energy experts estimate that setting the clock forward one hour since May 5 saved \$3 million in energy costs. But Yosef Burg, minister of religious affairs and of interior and police, and who is an Orthodox Jew long opposed to daylight-saving time, decided to end the practice. Opponents say daylight-saving time led to violations of the Sabbath because cinemas and public transport began before Sabbath's end at sunset Saturday. They complained it forced Orthodox Jews to miss sunrise prayers.

Police Seize 2 in French Bombings

PARIS (AP) — Police said a previously unknown group that had exploded bombs in three French cities and demanded a government ransom consisted of only two men who needed money. Both are in custody.

The men, identified by police Saturday as Thierry Maitret, 23, and Claude Vallot, 31, were arrested Friday at an apartment outside Dijon in east-central France. Officers said they found explosives there similar to those that caused damage last week in Lyon, Grenoble and Annecy.

The explosions were accompanied by telephone calls claiming responsibility for the attacks on behalf of M5, and demanding that the French government pay \$3.75 million in ransom. Officers said Mr. Maitret wrote bad checks in each of the three cities on the day of the bombings.

North Korea Rejects Offer of South

TOKYO (AP) — North Korea has rejected an offer from South Korea's president, Chun Doo Hwan, offering to start trade talks and provide technical and material aid to the North. The offer was called "despicable and shameless propaganda."

The official daily Rodong Sinmun said Saturday that "if economic cooperation between North and South is to be a true one, it must presuppose the country's reunification and thoroughly serve it."

The report, carried by the Korean Central News Agency of North Korea and monitored in Tokyo, ridiculed the South for assuming it could help the communist North.

U.S. Study Urges Action on Acid Rain

WASHINGTON (UPI) — William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, confirmed Sunday the accuracy of a U.S. report on acid rain that recommended immediate action to counter pollution.

The report, written by an independent panel of scientists commissioned by the White House, was released earlier this month by Representative Norman E. D'Amours, Democrat of New Hampshire, who said the administration has suppressed the study since March.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said he had made several recommendations on dealing with the problem to the White House, but that the administration's position was that the issue needed more research to determine the precise causes and effects of acid rain.

Source of Falklands Papers Revealed

LONDON (AP) — A senior civil servant in the British Ministry of Defense has revealed to a newspaper that he leaked secret documents about the 1982 Falklands War to a lawmaker who is a member of the opposition Labor Party.

The documents, which appeared in the weekly New Statesman on Thursday, included an internal memorandum recommending that sensitive information on the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano be withheld from a House of Commons foreign affairs committee.

The Observer newspaper in an early Sunday edition carried an interview with the civil servant, Clive Ponting, 38, an assistant secretary at the ministry. He was allowed bail after a London court appearance Aug. 18 on an undisclosed charge under the Official Secrets Act. Mr. Ponting told the Observer that he was accused of passing the documents to Tam Dalyell of the opposition Labor Party, who has pursued questions about the cruiser.

50% in Poll See IRA Role in Peace

LONDON (AP) — Fifty percent of people living in mainland Britain believe any attempt to solve the sectarian violence in British-ruled Northern Ireland must involve the Irish Republican Army, according to a London poll published Sunday.

Only 37 percent of people surveyed on the street from May 10 to 14 reject the suggestion that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should cooperate with the guerrilla organization fighting to end British rule in the province; 61 percent of people in England, Scotland and Wales favor giving the Republic of Ireland a say in constitutional changes in the province, and 17 percent agreed that withdrawing the British Army from the province would reduce violence.

The London-based MORI poll was commissioned by London Weekend Television for its series "From the Shadow of the Gun," a documentary that began Sunday about 15 years of violence in Ulster.

Soviet Says U.S. Bomb Destroyed Korean Jet

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Moscow radio has charged that the South Korean airliner downed last year by a Soviet jet fighter was in fact destroyed by a remote-controlled U.S. bomb that was detonated to conceal a failed spying mission.

The radio cited as its source a former U.S. diplomat, John Keppel, who served in Moscow from 1947 to 1950, denounced the report. He said that while he believes there was an explosion aboard the aircraft, he had never suggested there was sabotage.

The new Soviet explanation came a week before the anniversary of the destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 by Soviet missiles on Sept. 1, 1983. All 269 persons on board were killed.

United Press International, reporting from Moscow, quoted the official radio as saying, "The CIA and the Pentagon did everything to prevent the remnants of the aircraft from getting into someone else's hands. It attributed the information to Mr. Keppel."

But Mr. Keppel, in a telephone interview from his home in Essex, Connecticut, denied having made any such statement. He said there was evidence that the airliner exploded, but he believes the explosion was caused by kerosene fuel ignited by a fire in a wing. He also denied that he had said the United States had interfered with the search for wreckage.

Mr. Keppel, who left the Foreign Service in 1969, said he had been investigating the incident for many months as a private citizen.

Moscow radio quoted Mr. Keppel as saying that the United States detonated a bomb after Soviet jets fired missiles, UPI reported.

While senior Pentagon officials have focused on procuring new weapons for the future, field commanders have complained that they have been shorted on ammunition and spare parts.

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مكتبة الأمل

AMERICAN TOPICS

They're Not Getting To Church on Time

More young Americans are letting marriage wait, possibly until they can get a jump on their careers, the Census Bureau reports. Three quarters of the men and more than half the women between 20 and 25 are still single, the bureau says. That compares with 68.8 percent of the same age group in 1980 and 54.7 percent in 1970. In its latest report the Census Bureau also said:

• Americans are once again forming new households at high rates after a dropoff in that trend last year.

• Slightly more unmarried couples are living together than a year ago — 1,988,000 couples now, 1,891,000 then.

• There has been major growth in families headed by women with no husband present. There are now 9.9 million of those households, or 11.6 percent of all households, an increase from 10.8 percent in 1980 and 8.7 percent in 1970.

• Traditional married couples continue to make up the majority of family households in the United States, but tradition is being eroded. The 50.1 million married-couple families constitute 58.6 percent of households, down from 60.8 percent in 1980 and 70.5 percent in 1970.

Ads for VW Beetle

Also Prove Winners

The Volkswagen Beetle became the best-selling automobile in history partly because of an advertising campaign that has been judged the best in the United States since World War II.

Created by Doyle Dane Bernbach, the ad campaign ran from 1959 until 1972, bringing wit and a touch of self-deprecation to a medium noted for its stiffness.

"Think small" was a featured line in the days of Detroit-engineered gas guzzlers. "It's ugly, but it gets you there," ran as the caption for a photo of the lunar-exploration module, letting readers make their own association.

Other winning ad campaigns, chosen by a panel of the trade magazine Advertising Age, included Leo Burnett's program for Marlboro cigarettes ("Come to where the flavor is") and McCann Erickson's for Alka-Seltzer ("Try it, you'll like it") and Doyle Dane's for Avis ("We're not perfect, but we're better than you").

Vietnam-Era Veterans Take On VFW Roles

The striking thing about the annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago last week was that veterans of the Vietnam era are coming of age in an organization many of them used to shun for its conservatism.

Billy Ray Cameron, of Sanford, North Carolina, is expected to be elected commander in chief. Mr. Cameron is the senior vice commander in chief, the first Vietnam veteran elected to a national leadership position in the organization.

More than 575,000 of its two million members served in Vietnam. Mr. Cameron, 40, said that when many Vietnam servicemen returned home, they just wanted to forget about the

war, which was the United States' most unpopular in this century. "A lot of them just decided to hide," he said. The resentment increasingly is being forgotten, veterans said.

Money-Back Offer Too Good to Pass Up

A student at Brown Mackie College has taken advantage of the school's offer of a tuition refund to graduates who do not get a job offer within four months.

The student has asked to get back \$7,495. So far, it is the only refund request.

"We went into this with our eyes open," said Earl Edwards, dean of instruction. "We felt that refunds would be inevitable, but we continue in our philosophy that if education is going to be accountable, this is certainly one way to make it happen."

The private business school made the offer in October. The students must prove they have tried to find a job.

Notes on People

Mayor Edward I. Koch is writing a column for three of New York City's small daily newspapers, The Advance, The New York Tribune, and El Diario-La Prensa. "It's an opportunity to get across my point of view," Mr. Koch said.

Hawaii's deputy attorney general has added another speculative to descriptions of the Pacific archipelago. Michael L. Kelly says Hawaii is the nation's number one producer of illegal marijuana. "When watercress wholesalers for only 27 cents a pound, one can easily see how small growers can be enticed into this," Potent Hawaiian strains of marijuana have a street value of up to \$4,000 a pound.

"You can always tell an American ambassador," according to Bijan Pakizad, "by his short pants and ruffled tuxedo shirt." The problem, says the custom designer of \$2,500 tuxedos, \$120,000 chinchilla bedspreads and various other accoutrements of expensive taste, is that Americans may simply do not care about how they look. "America needs a cabinet officer for its image," said the designer, who just opened a New York store to help customers who could not always get to Beverly Hills.

The latest king of the latest New York style, Enrico Vezza, who cuts the hair of some of the city's beautiful people. He works in a barbershop, not a salon; he uses a razor and well-trimmed, just as in days of yore.

Edward A. Coppage Jr., president of Progressive Apparel Inc., is the proud holder of patent 4,466,135, granted last week by the U.S. Patent Office, for a bullet-proof dress shirt.

State Department officials are concerned about Billy Graham's plans for another preaching trip to the Soviet Union. The evangelist expects to be there Sept. 9-21, with visits to Moscow, Tallinn, Novosibirsk and Leningrad. At the State Department, the concern is based on memories of his 1982 trip, when he said there was "a measure of religious freedom" in the Soviet Union.



Truman Capote, dancing with Marilyn Monroe in 1955.

Truman Capote Dies in U.S.; Author of 'In Cold Blood'

(Continued from Page 1)

such more intelligent and sensitive perception. I was having 50 receptions a minute to everyone's five. I guess that's why I tried writing. Mr. Capote moved to New York, where he attended several private schools, but did poorly. He did not complete high school and reportedly never attended college. "I felt that either one was or an't a writer, and no combination of professors could influence outcome," he said. He traveled widely and lived much of the time with Jack

than a quarter-century, turning out short-story collections and nonfiction for Vogue, Mademoiselle, Esquire and The New Yorker.

Mr. Capote was co-author of the movie "Beat the Devil," with John Huston, and wrote the screenplay for a film of Henry James' "The Innocents." He turned his second novel, "The Grass Harp," into an unsuccessful Broadway play and, with Harold Arlen, wrote the musical, also unsuccessful, "House of Flowers." He also adapted a number of his stories, including "A Christmas Memory" and "The Thanksgiving Visitor," for television.

The FBI's front was an obscure company, operated from a suburban address, that offered to process and collect credit payments for clubs that could not obtain major credit-card services on their own. The company enabled clubs to



Some of the 50 bodies that were found in mass graves in Ayacucho, in southeastern Peru.

20 Injured as Police Charge Protest In Lima Against Anti-Guerrilla Drive

LIMA — Peru's capital was under police control Saturday after at least 20 people were injured Friday when police charged a human rights rally that had been banned by President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

The rally was called to protest alleged rights abuses in the government's campaign against leftist guerrillas.

It was the first time that Mr. Belaunde, whose 1980 election ended 12 years of military rule, had turned to the armed forces to preserve order in the capital.

[Nearly 2,000 people, chanting "No more violence," were driven by security forces out of Campo de Marte park, where they had gathered for a march called by leftist groups, United Press International reported.]

Police in armored vehicles equipped with water cannon chased small groups of demonstrators throughout central Lima as tear gas drifted into office buildings and snarled traffic.

The demonstration was called after investigators of the attorney general's office earlier in the week discovered 50 bodies in a clandestine cemetery in Ayacucho, in southeastern Peru, where Maoist guerrillas of the Sendero Luminoso, or Shining Path, are active. Many of the bodies bore marks of apparent torture.

Organizers issued a statement saying that the protest had been banned because the government wanted to cover up abuses during the four-year campaign against the guerrillas.

The statement, signed by a broad

spectrum of political and trade union leaders, including Lima's mayor, Alfonso Barrantes, said hundreds of people had disappeared or been tortured or killed during the campaign.

More than 3,500 people have died and nearly 1,000 are reported to have disappeared in the insurgents' battle to topple the Belaunde government.

Javier Diaz Canevaro, a member of Congress who leads a coalition of three leftist parties, said he would propose a general strike to protest rights abuses.

Mr. Diaz has accused security forces of killing the 50 people whose bodies were found.

Mr. Belaunde said his decree placing the military in control of Lima had only been applicable Friday to dissolve a banned demonstration.

The president, before boarding a plane for Peru's second largest city, Arequipa, renewed his call for the guerrillas to lay down their arms so that he could lift a nationwide state of emergency. The emergency was imposed in the rebel stronghold of Ayacucho in October 1981 and throughout the nation in June.

Military Statement

The joint command of the armed forces issued a communiqué saying that it had good reason to believe that the 50 bodies found were those of guerrillas killed in battle. The Associated Press reported in Lima.

The command said it had arrived at that conclusion because it was the practice of the members of the Shining Path to carry off their dead after a battle. The joint command said the bodies were found in an

area of the military-controlled zone where government forces and insurgents had fought recently.

But the military command, which is in charge of 4,000 troops and police officers in the area, had reported no such clashes.

The joint command made no mention of the condition of the bodies, which showed signs of torture, according to reporters who accompanied the attorney general's investigators. The reporters also said that the hands of some of the victims had been tied behind their backs and fingers cut off.

The mass graves were found as the investigators looked into the case of a missing journalist, one of the 934 missing people who have been reported to the attorney general's office. Many of the complaints filed by relatives of the missing say the family members disappeared after being arrested by government forces hunting for guerrillas.

Mr. Belaunde told reporters Saturday that he felt the joint command had explained the mass graves "in a conclusive way." The president also said he had indications that the missing journalist, Jaime Ayala, was alive and on a news assignment.

The secretary-general of the attorney general's office, Fernando Olivera, said Friday that none of the bodies in the graves had been identified. He said the condition of the bodies would make positive identification difficult.

"Businesses were open as usual in Lima on Saturday and public transport was functioning. Police officers were the only security forces visible."

Colombia, Rebels Sign Truce In Bid to End Years of Fighting

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — The government has signed a cease-fire agreement with one of the country's principal leftist guerrilla groups in a new step toward ending decades of political violence.

The agreement with the guerrilla group, the April 19 Movement, also known as M-19, followed conclusion of a similar accord with two smaller rebel groups Thursday and with the powerful Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces in March.

The signing Friday in the southwestern town of Corinto was delayed briefly after a police ambush in which four guerrillas going to the ceremony were wounded.

Colombia is the first country in the long history of Latin American leftist insurgency in which a government and a guerrilla movement have negotiated an armistice.

The government's peace moves have been criticized by conservatives as "rewarding" terrorism, but President Belisario Betancur has argued that more than 30 years of counterinsurgency had failed to crush the rebels.

The guerrillas' willingness to negotiate, on the other hand, implied recognition that they were not close to challenging for power. But they said it was now up to the government to show that change could come, as a Communist leader put it, "in ways other than military confrontation."

Under the agreement, the government has pledged to seek a congressional pardon for the rebels and to convene a "national dialogue" involving all political sectors, including the guerrilla groups, with a view to preparing political, economic and social changes.

The rebels have not been required to give up their weapons, but they have promised to cease all military activities this Thursday for an indefinite period. In the case of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, a one-year cease-fire went into effect May 28.

Colombia has been afflicted almost continuously by violence since early in this century. It reached its height in the civil war between liberal and conservative parties, which took about 300,000 lives between 1948 and 1958.

An amnesty in 1954 led thousands of combatants to give up

their weapons, but other rebel factions continued to operate even after the two main parties worked out a political settlement in 1958 under which, for 16 years, they would alternate in power.

By the mid-1960s new rebel groups appeared, following Soviet, Chinese, or Cuban interpretations of Marxism-Leninism. While they never posed a threat to the central government, the reluctance of the country's political elite to promote social change enabled the rebels to continue recruiting poor farmers and students.

Mr. Betancur's efforts to reach an understanding with the guerrillas has therefore required not only

18 months of arduous negotiations but also a stubborn effort to persuade both the public and the armed forces that peace was possible.

Despite this breakthrough, however, some violence is expected to continue. Two groups, the National Liberation Army, which is pro-Cuban, and the Ricardo Franco Command, which split from the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, have refused to negotiate with the government and have sought to sabotage the agreements.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces are thought to be the military arm of the pro-Moscow Colombian Communist Party, although their longtime leader, Manuel Marulanda, clearly exercises considerable autonomy.

The police ambush that delayed the signing ceremony Friday in Corinto, also in southwestern Colombia, was the fault of "militarist sectors outside the control of the central government," according to an M-19 commander, Alvaro Fayad.

After all security forces were ordered withdrawn from the area, the cease-fire was formally concluded. The agreement was signed by the M-19 leader, Ivan Marino Ospina, and other guerrilla commanders and by members of a government peace commission.

Although several rebel groups are older, M-19 became renowned for a series of spectacular actions. These included the theft of the sword of Simon Bolivar, the 19th-century South American liberator, in April 1974. It still holds the sword.

M-19 also seized 42 hostages, including 15 ambassadors, at a reception in the Dominican Embassy here in February 1980.

The group proved skillful in attracting the attention of the press, projecting the image of a nationalist and reformist movement forced to take up arms by what it called the "intransigence" of the government.

M-19 gained widespread popular sympathy during the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, which left office in August 1982.

Since then, the group's popularity has been badly eroded by its often ambivalent responses to Mr. Betancur's peace initiatives. Its numerical strength has also fallen.

Feuding, Lack of Funds Force Rebels To Halt Raids in Southern Nicaragua

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The anti-Sandinist guerrillas on Nicaragua's southern border have halted their activities because of internal feuding and a drying up of funds, rebel leaders say.

Several thousand guerrillas have been left in Nicaragua's southern swamps and forests with little ammunition or food, and are unable to do anything more than hide from Sandinist soldiers, according to rebels here.

Meanwhile, Eden Pastora Gomez and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, his former second in command in the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, are competing for their loyalty with meager stocks of supplies.

As a result, the Nicaraguan Army has been relieved of the guerrillas' year-long campaign of harassment in the boggy north of the Costa Rican border and along southern stretches of the Atlantic coast.

This leaves the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, headquartered in Honduras and fighting in Nicaragua's northern mountains, as the only military challenge to the Sandinists.

"Our troops are hungry," said Brooklyn Rivera, an ally of Mr. Pastora who leads the Misurata group of Indian rebels. "They lack ammunition. They lack logistics. They are suffering horribly. Our ability to act has been reduced to almost nothing."

Mr. Pastora, who became famous as Commander Zero during the revolution that brought the Sandinists to power in 1979, has been forced to sell two small aircraft, about 20 vehicles and radio equipment to raise money for food and supplies, Mr. Rivera said. Costa Rican officials have cut off Mr. Rivera's office telephone because he is unable to pay the bill.

Mr. Robelo now leads the main

Democratic Revolutionary Alliance. But his quarrel with Mr. Pastora and Mr. Rivera has turned the group into an army without troops, since Mr. Pastora commands the loyalty of most of its forces in the field.

Because of this, Mr. Robelo's group is seeking to rebuild a force under a new military commander, Fernando Chamorro. Guerrilla sources said Mr. Chamorro, using farms in northern Costa Rica, has begun training several dozen men, some of them new recruits and others hired from Mr. Pastora's ranks.

Mr. Chamorro heads the small Nicaraguan Armed Revolutionary Forces, one of four groups within the alliance before it split. He has neither Mr. Pastora's experience nor his fame, but Mr. Robelo voiced confidence in his ability to form new troops.

Mr. Robelo, in an interview in San Jose, also said his group was supplying some of Mr. Pastora's men in Nicaragua with food in an effort to draw them over. Mr. Rivera said field commanders were still loyal to Mr. Pastora and himself, but would risk shifting to Mr. Robelo's faction if that became the only way to continue fighting against Sandinist rule in Nicaragua.

The disintegration of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance resulted from Mr. Pastora's refusal to go along with a coordination agreement with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. The accord, signed late last month in Panama City, was designed to lead to unity between the two main groups fighting Sandinist rule.

Because of the agreement to join forces with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, however, Mr. Robelo can look forward to renewed U.S. financing for the fiscal year beginning in October. The agency received \$24 million this year but according to officials in Washington, spent its allocation by late spring.

FBI Wraps Up a Sex-Club 'Sting'

Chicago Operation Used Phony Credit-Card Service

By Kevin Klose
and Arthelia Knight
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — The Federal Bureau of Investigation is completing its largest "sting" operation against organized crime, involving a fake credit-card service for the \$75-million-a-year prostitution business here.

FBI agents took over the credit-card company four years ago and have used it as a front. They have assessed more than 30,000 payment vouchers, have secretly taped hundreds of hours of conversations with the operators of sex clubs and have surreptitiously photographed regulars at the go-go bars, massage parlors and "modeling studios" in Chicago's suburbs.

Officials say that information collected in the operation may implicate a number of law enforcement officers from Cook County and the rest of northern Illinois in the prostitution business. A number of figures in organized crime have been identified as having connections with the sex clubs.

In addition, federal authorities possess thousands of credit-card documents showing how businessmen wrote off their bills at sex clubs as business expenses on their income tax returns.

Neither Edward D. Hegarty, the head of the FBI's Chicago office, nor Douglas Roller, the longtime chief of the Organized Crime Strike Force, would comment for publication about Operation Safe Bet, the code name of the program.

But senior federal officials, who agreed to speak on condition of anonymity, confirmed the magnitude of the operation and many of the details that The Washington Post had learned independently.

The FBI confidently named the sting Operation Safe Bet because it seemed unlikely to be detected by members of the Chicago crime syndicate.

FBI agents and clerks routinely processed about \$7.5 million a year in credit-card payments to the clubs, knowing that some of the money was going to prostitutes. In addition, the agents paid thousands of dollars a month in "dues" to the syndicate for protection. Starting with service to a few clubs, they made a deal to obtain protection, and, visiting other clubs with their service, soon had signed up a dozen clubs.

The FBI's front was an obscure company, operated from a suburban address, that offered to process and collect credit payments for clubs that could not obtain major credit-card services on their own. The company enabled clubs to

put charges for liquor or sex on customers' major national credit cards, such as American Express, Visa, and MasterCard. The bill, however, instead of going to the major credit-card company, was sent to the FBI front, which billed the customer and paid the clubs.

This helped the clubs compete with other night spots, and it also helped the customers cover up payments for such activities as legitimate business expenses. The FBI's front company took 15 percent of the total payments.

The operation was closely guarded, known to only a handful of senior FBI agents in Chicago and Washington and to a few members of the Justice Department's Organized Crime Task Force here.

The Cook County state's attorney, Richard M. Daley, and Chicago's police chief, Fred Rice, are also said to have been informed of Safe Bet.

But the authorities feared that corrupt city or county police would leak news of the operation to the syndicate if they learned of it.

The federal authorities are expected to make some Safe Bet arrests soon and to follow with many more as evidence is presented to a federal grand jury.

The first sign that the FBI was about to spring its trap and shut down the four-year operation came two weeks ago, when 250 law enforcement officials raided a dozen suburban nightclubs, seizing financial records, employment lists, money and other material and

questioning and photographing employees.

From what the authorities have learned, a senior federal source said, "The prostitution business is about \$75 million annually. The mob gets a big chunk of this. Corruption gets a percentage, the club operators get a percentage and the girls get the smallest."

Although no arrests were made during the raids, agents carted off hundreds of pounds of club documents, which analysts have been poring over to fill in details about prostitution rings in the area.

The raiding parties, totaling 250 FBI and Internal Revenue Service agents as well as some Cook County prosecutors, were not told about Operation Safe Bet. The authorities wanted to keep the credit-card business open for a few weeks after the raid.

Operation Safe Bet is one of a series of undercover operations, known as stings, carried out by federal law officers in recent years.

The most famous recent one resulted in cocaine charges against John J. De Lorean, the former automobile builder, who was acquitted of all charges earlier this month. The jury accepted his contention that he had been entrapped by federal agents.

Government tactics have been called into question in these operations, which began in New York nearly a decade ago when city police began masquerading as Mafia bosses and secretly videotaping transactions with thieves.

Vatican Renews Attack on Managua Clerics

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, has repeated its criticism of four Roman Catholic priests serving in the Nicaraguan government, repeating the church's ban on direct political involvement by the clergy.

The criticism came Saturday in a front-page article written by the secretary of a Vatican panel that interprets canon law, the Reverend Julian Hernandez. It repeated numerous Vatican prohibitions against priests holding political posts.

"It is forbidden that prelates assume public office that involves participation in the exercise of civil power," he wrote. "You are priests and religious; you are not social officials, political leaders or functionaries of a temporal power."

The Nicaraguan education minister, the Reverend Fernando Car-

donal Martinez, said a week ago that he and three other priests did not intend to leave the government.

The others are Father Cardinal's brother, the Reverend Ernesto Cardenal Martinez, who is culture minister; the Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, the foreign

minister; and the Reverend Edgar Parrales, the ambassador to the Organization of American States. A spokesman for Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua said this month that the Vatican had notified the priests that they must resign by the end of August.

John S. Schlesinger

hereby puts all concern on notice that any past adoptive legal relationship between him and his former wife's son Furio Pane Trumbetas has been completely terminated and severed by court decree.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Canoeing With Reagan

In his rousing speech accepting the nomination, President Reagan kept coming back to a particular contrast. Four years ago, he said, inflation was high in America and unemployment was rising. But this summer inflation is much lower and the number of jobs is rising. The convention cheered wildly.

Mr. Reagan is making the economy the pivot of his campaign. Let us leave aside for the moment the Statue of Liberty, the repair of the Statue of Liberty, which party FDR belonged to, which party God belongs to and who thought of women first. For voters, as they contemplate the next four years, there are two central economic questions.

The first is how long the present surge of growth will continue. Perhaps Mr. Reagan really has found a way to break through the old limits, as he argues, and set the American economy on a wholly new course. And then again perhaps he has merely had the good luck to run for re-election in those halcyon few months between the point at which a big deficit begins to generate jobs and the less welcome point at which you begin to see the familiar effect on the inflation rate.

The second question is whether the Reagan method strikes you as fair. His tax cuts mainly helped the people with the most money; his budget cuts mainly hurt the people with the least. For the past generation there had been a fairly durable balance among economic classes in America. Mr. Reagan has tipped it in favor of the wealthy. The distance between the top and the bottom of the income scale is now widening for the first time since the 1920s.

The real magic in the original Reagan program was supposed to be the special design of the tax cuts. They were to provide powerful incentives for saving, investment and production. That was the supply-side formula for years of rapid economic growth without inflation. If the poor lost some of their government benefits, no matter; they would shortly be caught up in the rising stream of prosperity.

Some Republicans argue with bitter conviction that it will all still work. Maybe so. But

you have to say that there is no sign of it so far.

Nothing has happened in the past four years that cannot be fully explained by the old economics — conventional, familiar and boring as it is. A long and harsh recession early in the Reagan administration brought down the inflation rate. Then a very large and growing budget deficit produced a strong recovery. There is nothing supply-side about that. It is pure Keynesian demand management, on a scale that no previous president had ever dared. As for business investment, savings and consumption, they are all just about where they were four years ago.

In Dallas Mr. Reagan was talking about further cuts in the tax rates. If he should win in November, the country might find itself living with huge deficits for quite a while. Is anything wrong with that prospect?

Yes, for several reasons. The deficits are keeping interest rates much too high. They hurt the kind of productive industrial investment that the Reagan program was originally intended to encourage. The high American interest rates are also sucking capital out of poorer countries, and making the stability of the dollar increasingly dependent on foreign investors. Meanwhile, the interest payments on the debt are compounding at a disquieting speed and are rapidly growing in proportion to the budget. Deficits on the present scale are not likely to be consistent with a steadily expanding economy for the next four years.

But most people are not eager to reduce spending much. For all of the talk about getting the budget down, the reality is that nearly everything it buys is popular. Most people are also not eager to come up with enough taxes to pay for it all. Mr. Reagan is telling them, pleasantly and with great assurance, that they don't have to. His position is that things will work out somehow, although he is a bit vague on the details. For the economy, four more years of that would be like riding over Niagara Falls in a canoe — an interesting experience, but one not entirely free of certain risks.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Misuse of Religion

President Reagan's prayer breakfast speech in Dallas was a self-righteous assault on those who disagree with his dangerous, divisive mixing of religion and politics. Not content to debate the merits of difficult issues like school prayer and abortion, he professed to know the hearts and minds of his opponents, and he found them evil. Mr. Reagan has exceeded the bounds of tolerable debate.

He began with the truism that faith and religion figure prominently in U.S. political history. Before he was through he was claiming God for only his side and proclaiming the "real truth" that his adversaries are "intolerant" of religion and care only for the state.

Since his earliest days in politics Mr. Reagan has sought to exploit the fervor of some religious sects. The Reverend Jerry Falwell is only reaping his earthly reward when he is allowed a television pulpit to laud the Republican Party for its commitment "to the liberation of the unborn" and its standard-bearers as "God's instruments in rebuilding America."

But never has Mr. Reagan been so intrusive or so heedless of the rights of others to have their religious and political dissent construed in good faith. Apparently New York's Governor Mario Cuomo may not claim to be religious if he differs with an archbishop about lay politics. Clerics used to be treated deferentially, the president scolded, "and a politician who spoke to or of them with a lack of respect would not long survive in the political arena."

Mr. Reagan's speech was a studied misread-

ing of the sense in which "politics and morality are inseparable." The genius of the founding fathers was to keep the debate civilized, and all faiths free, by demanding state neutrality.

There are faiths in America that would brand Mr. Reagan a sinner and bar him from office for failing once to hold a marriage together. As he says, it is their right to hold that conviction. But do they have a right to impose it on every marriage and every family? So, too, with abortion, and school prayer, and doing business on Sunday, or Saturday, or Friday. Why cannot so distinguished a beneficiary of American tolerance repay other faiths in kind?

The president is right to say that children would learn greater tolerance if they "studied together all the many religions in our country." Indeed, the Supreme Court has welcomed such social study as opposed to government-sponsored prayer in public schools. It hardly follows that if children prayed together — to different deities — they would "understand what they have in common."

What a misguided way for a party leader to keynote an "ecumenical" prayer breakfast. What an odd way to celebrate a campaign of political outreach. What an abuse of high office for a president to so insult the motives of citizens protected by the Bill of Rights of the Constitution he is sworn to uphold. This trespass into the moral realm was a blatant attempt to divide Americans. And that, in the civic, secular sense of the word, is a sin.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Political Manipulations in India

Indira Gandhi makes no secret about wanting to see her son Rajiv follow in her footsteps to become prime minister of India, just as she succeeded her father, Pandit Nehru. Nothing wrong with that, of course; but her political manipulations in pursuit of this dynastic dream are now so blatant that they threaten to tarnish her great country's image as a true democracy. The cynical overthrow of N.T. Rama Rao, the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh, has rightly shocked leaders of opinion in India. This action, which follows previous "topplings" in Kashmir and Sikkim, was plotted while the luckless Rama Rao lay upon the operating table for open heart surgery. Mrs. Gandhi denies any complicity, but she is a brilliant behind-the-scenes political operator and her Congress Party has not pulled its punches in the run-up to the general election.

The latest move could rebound on Mrs. Gandhi. Mr. Rama Rao has acquired the sta-

tus of a national figure, and the once divided opposition is rallying behind him. It may be argued that the way India plays its politics is no concern of ours. However, Mrs. Gandhi presumes to speak for more than two-thirds of the population of the Commonwealth and also puts herself forward as a true leader of the developing world. Others are watching to see the political precedents she seeks to create.

— The Observer (London).

Mrs. Gandhi appears to have a double standard in assessing separatist threats at home and abroad. In appeals to Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan, she implored them to put pressure on President Jayewardene so that he will negotiate with the Tamils. Ever quick to exploit a crisis for electoral gains, Mrs. Gandhi perhaps sees in the Sri Lanka gambit the opportunity to gain support in Tamil Nadu the same way she won back massive Hindu support after the Golden Temple exercise.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Reagan Is a Useful Bogeyman

By Robert G. Kaiser

This is the first of two articles.

MOSCOW — Imagine a child running in its parents' bedroom in the middle of the night shouting about a bogeyman with long teeth and fingernails that he has just seen, presumably in his dreams. Then imagine looking up and actually seeing that bogeyman walk into the bedroom. Something like this has happened to the Russians.

Instead of a bogeyman, the Russians have Ronald Reagan. President Reagan is the imperialist devil that Soviet propagandists have always warned the Russians about, now come to life in the White House.

When I lived here 10 years ago, in the era of détente, that devil was personified — indeed, he lost all human characteristics. The real-life imperialists (Western leaders) then on the world scene enjoyed reasonably good reputations in Moscow. They were described in neutral or friendly terms in the Soviet press.

For example, in Pravda on Aug. 11, 1974, the bad guys were referred to only as "certain circles" in the United States that did not join in the "very wide public support" in America for Soviet-American détente. The good guys of those days included the president of the Bank of America, the new president of the United States, Gerald Ford, and his secretary of state, Henry Kissinger. All were to be regarded as supporters of détente with the Soviet Union, Pravda instructed its readers 10 years ago.

But in Pravda this past week, no Western leaders were described in favorable terms, and there was no need for vague references to inimical "circles" in the West. Why be circumspect when "R. Reagan" and his administration can be cited by name?

And plenty of citations there were! Every day since he cracked it, Pravda and the other Soviet papers have carried articles on Mr. Reagan's "joke" about outlawing Russia and beginning the bombing in five minutes. "I think we should continue with it," one Soviet official said of this propaganda barrage.

Clearly, Mr. Reagan's quip gave Soviet propagandists a windfall they could not resist — "proof" that he was indeed the very monster they had been describing to their readers for more than three years. "He has done

a great favor for our propagandists," another Soviet official observed, and "someone ought to thank him."

Americans have never been good at imagining how their words sound to others, particularly Russians. We expect the world to understand what we say the way we understand it.

The Soviet leadership, nonetheless, has a problem in its own domestic propaganda. It asks the people to understand the zig and zag of the party line and of world events just the way the leadership wants them understood at a particular moment. The result can be truly Orwellian: One day Oceania is the enemy, the next day Oceania is a close ally, just as it was in the book "1984."

Ten years ago, détente — what the Russians called "the relaxation of international tensions" — was described here as a fundamental change in world politics, a permanent change that marked the Soviet Union's arrival as a genuine superpower. Pravda

commented in August 1974: "The process of international relaxation is first of all the result of objective conditions, the changing correlation of forces in the world in favor of socialism, peace and social progress." In other words, according to Pravda, we are so much stronger now that the imperialists have to be nice to us.

That analysis contained a deep pitfall, and the leadership has now fallen into it. If détente was a reflection of the increased strength of the Soviet camp, then doesn't the subsequent — and, as it looks in retrospect, speedy — demise of détente indicate that the "correlation of forces" has shifted again, abruptly to the disadvantage of the Soviet Union?

Either that is the case or the leadership's original explanation of détente was incorrect. Either way, Soviet citizens have grounds for wondering what their leaders did wrong.

The leaders must understand this. Their behavior suggests that they do. They are reverting to old instincts, pulling the wagons into a circle, deliberately scaring the populace.

The Washington Post.



IN this Pravda cartoon of last Sept. 7, as distributed by The Associated Press, President Reagan is depicted brandishing slogans that proclaim a crusade against communism (a swastika dangles from this slogan), call for an embargo of the Soviet Union and declare a "Soviet threat." The figure's right arm, labeled "provocation," represents a snake whose tongue spells "CIA."

Together the Nations Must Relieve Africa

By Robert J. McCloskey

The writer, a former State Department official, is a senior vice president of Catholic Relief Services.

WASHINGTON — It was an audacious challenge — "that within a decade no child will go to bed hungry" — put by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the World Food Council 10 years ago, in the aftermath of severe famine in the Sahel and Bangladesh. For reasons that might be debated interminably, the agenda of 1974 went unfulfilled.

Today we confront a situation that is both desperate and perverse: desperate because more than 100 million people face starvation; perverse because, we are told, there is a world food supply sufficient to feed everyone on Earth. The numbers going to bed hungry have multiplied, as we see most graphically in Africa.

The assessment that there is enough food to feed all the hungry implies the best of possible worlds. The real world, with its projections for huge population increases continuing into the next century, is what must be faced.

There can be no serious dispute about the magnitude of need in Africa today. The World Food Program estimates a shortfall of 1.3 million metric tons of food, which will affect the lives of 150 million men, women and children in the sub-Saharan region. And the problem goes beyond food. Famine and malnutrition give way to diarrhea, dysentery, measles, meningitis and malaria, which become epidemic as people crowd together in search of sustenance.

The massive strain that these conditions put on existing health services requires that outreach projects in public health be integrated into assistance programs. In addition, recuperation centers need to be established for the treatment of marasmus and kwashiorkor, the most serious caloric and protein deficiencies among children.

For the coming months, the greatest needs will be in eastern, central and southern Africa, with

the most severe conditions continuing to affect Ethiopia and Mozambique. Deteriorating situations are spreading famine in Kenya, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Inadequate rainfall afflicts Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi and parts of Kenya and Tanzania. Elsewhere in Kenya, the rains arrived too late to affect harvests.

The African crisis did not surface this year or last. It has been growing throughout the decade, and it will be there for years to come. If it is to be met, if the poor and hungry are to be permitted to rise above their ordeals — brought about by natural disaster, refugee flight, shifting priorities of donors, political decisions that too often override humanitarian concerns — governments will have to act with determination.

Earlier this year the U.S. government provided for \$150 million in emergency food aid. This was an encouraging action, but we must go on. For 1985 at least an additional \$225 million in commodities and dollar assistance to meet inland transportation and distribution costs will be needed worldwide, mostly in Africa. Catholic Relief Services is currently distributing 90 percent of the food available to private agencies.

We can handle significantly more, provided the time required for approval, shipment and funding support is markedly tightened.

Donor countries must take a longer look. Effective planning that results in basic changes requires a sound strategy and reliable access to resources over an extended period.

We and others believe that increased use of "block grants" would lead to more efficient food-

assistance planning and more developmental impact. With an assured supply over a predetermined time, commodities can be used as part of a comprehensive program designed to achieve both short- and long-term objectives more effectively than the current year-to-year programs.

There are valid concerns that feeding programs may exacerbate the problem they try to solve, by creating dependency and weakening production incentives. That is why we and others involved in such programs believe that they must be designed to produce change, addressing not only the presence of hunger but its causes as well. To this end, the strategy of Catholic Relief Services in Africa and elsewhere is directed toward income self-sufficiency and food security for the family unit, in the belief that it represents the most cohesive force in any society. That force has persisted where governments have failed.

Immediate relief is only part of the equation. Few people in Africa or anywhere else want to live by handouts; most want to be able to provide for themselves and their families. It is a matter of simple human dignity. If the countries of Africa are to escape the bondage of famine, they must develop the capacity to feed themselves.

To comprehend Africa's reality is to demand magnanimity from advantaged governments. Political suspicion or bureaucratic inertia cannot be tolerated as excuses not to act resolutely.

The willingness of developed countries to act with significant infusions of food and technical aid will have to be matched — as was earlier the case in Asia — by firm commitments on the part of African governments to more enlightened political and economic policies. To pass through the barriers to more productive futures, donor and recipient will have to go arm in arm.

The Washington Post.

If Your Remark Is News It Isn't Off the Record

By Sam Zagoria

The writer is ombudsman at The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — Among the three most used — and abused — words in Washington are "off the record." They can damage further U.S.-Soviet relations and revive the old distrust of the press, as President Reagan learned, or they can rob sand in candidate-reporter relations, as vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro has found out.

President Reagan thought he was only making an "off-the-record" crack when he talked about bombing Russia. Unfortunately for him, the joke was spoken into a live microphone and tape recorder, and it turned into a major event.

To him it was a joke. To Western Europe and to Russia it was the leader of the Western world talking casually about making another superpower into atomic particles.

Said Sir James Eberle, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London: "One wishes to God — and I think this goes for most Europeans — that it hadn't happened. For most people it wasn't in itself a gaffe of huge proportions. But it reinforced the caricature of Reagan that many people have built up."

Suppose Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko had joked about bombing the United States?

Murray Marder, a reporter for more than 40 years and a Washington Post diplomatic correspondent in Washington and abroad for many of those, predicted that the incident would, like Nikita Khrushchev's "We will bury you," outlive many more thoughtful U.S. policy statements. "The one-liners are the ones that zing into history," he said.

Philip M. Foisie, executive officer of the International Herald Tribune,

said that public figures like President Reagan tend to think only of U.S. listeners when they speak, overlooking the fact that such words circle the world and do affect international relations. "A president has to choose his words carefully," he added.

"I think there is much too much use of 'off the record' in public life. I believe it is often an intellectually dishonest device because most of the time the person using it is, at best, hoping to make a few goodwill points with a reporter or, at worst, is planting an idea in the expectation that it will somehow filter into the public dialogue, and if it proves inaccurate the source will have no responsibility."

"Off the record" is a security blanket, a mark of cronyism between news reporter and news source, and it tends to violate the line separating the functions of both. "Off the record" encourages a coziness so that some politicians begin to expect reporters to "protect" them when they make a slip; it encourages reporters to offer advice to campaigners. It inflates the ego; it dilutes integrity. There are a few exceptions when it is warranted, but very few.

Washington Post columnist Hobart Rowen recalls President Johnson chiding a reporter for her failure to report a story he had told her. She replied, "But you told me it was off the record." Mr. Johnson responded emphatically, "But that didn't mean you couldn't write about it."

U.S. presidential politics this year has brought the Reverend Jesse Jackson and Representative Geraldine Ferraro from relative obscurity into an arena of meticulous coverage. Close relationships with reporters who may even have been personal



friends led the candidates to forget that now they were in the big time and anything and everything they said was grist for reporting.

Professional reporters are sparing in going "off the record"; they don't volunteer it; they insist on a specific request and specific acknowledgment before it is honored. But not all reporters work this way. I have seen a reporter volunteer to go "off the record" with an official when the official was eager to be quoted in print.

The media dig and dig into records and sources for hidden information about candidates, but unless they are willing to forgo "off-the-record" confidences they may overlook the most telling insights of a candidate's real feelings and personality. If the question is worth asking, it is worth getting an answer on the record.

The Washington Post.

A Russian Tells the West Arms Control Is Possible

By Spartak Beglov

The writer is professor of foreign relations at Moscow State Institute and a political analyst for the Soviet press agency Novosti.

MOSCOW — As a Russian, I can assure Americans that the Soviet Union had enough self-control to survive President Reagan's "nuclear joke" that he was outlawing Russia forever and preparing to bomb it in the next five minutes.

The remark did, nevertheless, give us and the rest of the world yet another opportunity to see the extent to which the Reagan administration is guided by subliminal instincts in foreign affairs. It has also strengthened our determination to do even more to erect insurmountable obstacles to "thinking the unthinkable."

But there is nothing new in this. Prevention has always been at the core of our positions on disarmament and the war-and-peace issue. All the more than 130 arms control proposals and initiatives that the Soviet Union has put forward since World War II have been based on the same principle — that we must not neglect a single measure, no matter how limited, that can curb the arms race or lessen the risk of nuclear war. Our long-term goal, today as always, is general and complete disarmament.

More specifically, we aim to close the channels for the production and deployment of new types of weapons, to resume real arms reductions of the kind outlined by the first and second SALT treaties and to implement such political measures as can help prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war.

We have not stinted in our efforts to step the race in nuclear arms production. The Soviet Union has expressed its official position in favor of an immediate freeze of nuclear arsenals and has buttressed that declaration by corresponding proposals made in talks with the United States and in the United Nations in 1982.

We have made consistent efforts to impose moratoriums on the deployment of specific types of weapons. The case in point at the moment is of course anti-satellite systems — but our proposal is unlikely to come to much, because the United States is

apparently determined to test its space weapons as part of its plan for the militarization of space.

Finally, we are undeviating in our hope for an overall ban on nuclear weapons tests. This, too, was blocked by America, when it walked out of talks with Britain and the Soviet Union in 1980 and when refused to ratify agreements in 1974 and 1976 on limiting underground tests.

Our commitment to arms reductions is also amply clear. We believe that the best and most realistic reductions are those we proposed last year

The Soviet Union and the United States can take steps to give mankind a guarantee against nuclear war.

in Geneva. This agreement would take account of the structure of each side's arsenal and would produce a 25-percent reduction on both sides.

As for political measures, in 1982 the Soviet Union took the unilateral step — we hoped America would follow our example — of pledging never to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

We have also suggested an international code of conduct for the prevention of nuclear war. It calls for a general pledge of no first use, accompanied by a freeze and by measures to toughen nonproliferation agreements, particularly those that apply to the militarization of space.

What has impeded the implementation of these goals? The short answer is the absence of reciprocity — the U.S. reluctance to accept a few basic principles of disarmament. The first and most basic is the principle of parity and equal security. It calls for equality and respect for the security interests of the other side. Without this, it is impossible to hold a serious dialogue on disarmament.

In fact, however, all of Washington's strategic doctrines give priority to the task of surpassing the Soviet Union. Americans constantly forget that the Soviet nuclear buildup has invariably been in reaction to U.S. escalation. Since the war, we have been catching up — with American A-bombs, intercontinental missiles, nuclear-powered submarines, multiple warheads and cruise missiles. In Europe we only began to deploy SS-20 missiles after NATO decided in 1979 to modernize its nuclear arsenal.

The second principle is that politics is the art of the possible and diplomacy is an instrument of rational adjustment of mutual interests with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable compromise. The current arms control deadlocks — would that they be merely pauses — are clearly caused by the Reagan administration's rejection of this principle. In our view, Washington is committed to the politics of confrontation — particularly the creation of patently unacceptable faits accomplis.

Yet, even in the absence of new negotiated agreements, we believe that the Soviet Union and the United States, and East and West in general, can take steps to give mankind a guarantee against a nuclear war.

Three measures come to mind: a pledge of no first use, a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the non-use of military force and a freeze on existing nuclear arsenals.

The third round of the European disarmament conference, opening in Stockholm in September, will show to what extent the Soviet Union can hope in the near future for American partnership in giving the world a guarantee against the unthinkable.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

That 'Joke,' Continued

Why do we have to see front-page articles for two weeks about an off-the-record joke that never should have been published in the first place? The journalists who reported this radio test to the whole world committed as serious an error as Mr. Reagan himself in uttering it.

GARY METZGER, Clermont-Ferrand, France.

In his opinion column "A Warning: Reagan Is Over the Hill" (Aug. 20), John B. Oakes does his best to insult the man who has stopped Soviet expansionism and made America strong. President Reagan did not say that the only good Russian is a dead

Russian. Nor does his remark mean that he will ever start a nuclear war. He is not a warmonger but a man for peace through strength. How dare John B. Oakes write such stupidity?

ANTHONY MANTYKOWSKI, Carrouges, France.

What a rare chance to catch a glimpse of the real Reagan — of what really goes on inside the head of the man whose finger is on the button. Behind his formidable public relations operation, his cue cards and his carefully crafted television appearances, we see unthinkable thoughts being bandied about in a careless manner. I suppose next we shall be

(Continued on Page 5)

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LETTERS

(Continued from Page 4)

rolling in the aisles over White House jokes about cancer, starvation and the plague.

BEN LANE,
Solentuna, Sweden.

When Soviet leaders declare that they will "bury" the West, they are not joking. Perhaps Mr. Reagan was not joking either, in any case he expressed the ardent wish of the world's freedom-loving people for an end to the Gulag. He should gain, not lose, votes as a result.

G.R. HASTINGS,
Brussels.

Michael Harbottle (Letters, Aug. 17), depicting President Reagan's bomb-kiss joke, is typical of those who are easily outraged by American deeds and words but ignore what the Russians do and say. The announcement a few months ago that Soviet submarines would be moved closer to America's shores so as to reduce missile-to-target flight time seems to me to be a threat far more serious than Mr. Reagan's off-the-air joke.

BIGGS ZILE,
Singapore.

Let the unanimous chorus that has risen to chant its anxiety about Mr. Reagan's utterance take heed. When at an early hour Winston Churchill repeatedly urged the Western democracies to take a firm stand against the empire of evil that was then threatening civilization, his good countrymen were eager to echo the "decent German" Hitler in denouncing Churchill as a dangerous warmonger.

True, Americans probably do have a safer option of withdrawing in splendid isolation and abandoning the rest of us. I therefore applaud idealists like Ronald Reagan whose hearts bleed for those victimized by both black and red fascism. The danger does not lie with these uncompromising opponents of tyranny, but with the dreamers who are lured by visions of cheap détente or "peace for our time."

KOEN KOP,
Leiden, The Netherlands.

Mrs. Gandhi Demurs

Regarding "Gandhi Said to Cite U.S. Role in Unrest" (Aug. 7):

We have seen a news item in your newspaper stating that the Indian prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had accused a Washington-based agency of involvement in the Sikh extremist movement. We would like to clarify that Mrs. Gandhi has categorically denied that she had cited American involvement in this context. The position in this regard, as stated by her official spokesman, reads as follows: "The prime minister has been incorrectly quoted in reports (as charging) a Washington-based espionage agency with abetment of separatism in Punjab. She was only reiterating what she had often stated earlier, namely, that separatist movements have their origin and support from abroad. She made no reference to any support by any government agencies but cautioned people to be vigilant about dangers of secessionist movements instigated from abroad."

"At a public meeting [Mrs. Gandhi] has herself denied these reports. She said that there are some people in foreign countries who have gone abroad and who have been writing statements that will mislead readers and other media-makers as well."

S. TRIPATHI,
First Secretary, Information,
Indian Embassy,
Paris.

Germans West and East

Regarding "The Germans: Trying Reunification on the Sly" (Aug. 14) by William Safire:

As an admirer of American political journalism, I was amazed by this emotional article. William Safire should re-examine his preconceived and pre-1945 ideas about Germany and look into reality before writing statements that will mislead readers and other media-makers as well.

For the vast majority of West Germany's younger generation (the bulk of today's population), East Germany is a distant country. We grew up, studied and spent our vacations in an open West European group of countries. Those who play with the illusion of trading this for a so-called common national identity territory that has become so different are a small minority with their minds in the past, like (in the opposite direction) the separatists in Spain or France.

A policy that tries to make the border between the Germans a little bit more like a normal border, if this is possible on the division line between East and West, has as little to do with reunification as economic agreements with Austria have to do with a hypothetical policy toward a new "Anschluss."

ERIK BENNEWITZ,
Munich.

There is only one Germany, regardless of its current division and mutilation. Legally the country has not ceased to exist. A peace treaty is still pending. The present political setup is only makeshift.

H.R. KOLLAL,
Nuremberg, West Germany.

Agreement After Dikko

Regarding "Abduction of Dikko Illuminates Split Between Nigeria's Muslims, Christians" (Aug. 14):

The attempted abduction of Jmari Dikko to Nigeria was welcomed because we all felt the pain afflicted by the government of which he was a member. Secondly, Nigeria has had four

Christian and two Muslim heads of state since independence. Both Christians and Muslims have fought the war to keep Nigeria one.

STANLEY IKPEFAN,
Gaillard, France.

The Logic of Cold War

The editorial "Forgery as Foreign Policy" (Aug. 10) demonstrates how far the New Cold War has gone to embrace the press, just as the Cold War before it nearly eliminated independent press opinion for many years.

How is it that the assertions of an FBI director and an attorney general in the Reagan administration amount to a "convincing" case that the KGB forged and sent racist letters to various African and Asian Olympic committees? Recall that the FBI has a poor record for telling the truth, having lied repeatedly to the public about domestic spying. Recall, also, that the current administration has repeatedly issued flimsy and obviously trumped-up documents and statements about such things as the mining of Nicaragua's harbors, the purposes of the famous airport runway in Grenada, and Soviet involvement in Central America. And terrorism? The Soviets hardly have a monopoly on it. The CIA toppled governments of Guatemala (1954) and Chile (1973) and is now engaging in terrorism in Honduras, against Nicaragua. We do not have any monopoly on virtue.

Ultimately, the editorial reads like any Tass distributive against America: The entire case is made by a prior condemnation of anything the Soviets do ("Tass, which has abundant reason to cover up"). It pardons U.S. officials for refusing to provide proof to the public. Sounds like the Kremlin, huh?

MICHAEL STORPER,
Paris.

Because of This or That

The report "Malaysia Bars Jewish Composer's Work" (Aug. 11) brought to my mind, in these Olympic days, Hitler's refusal to shake hands with Jesse Owens in Berlin just because he was black.

MYRIAM FRERE,
Brussels.

A Heavy Lunch

Your review (Aug. 7) of the Hilaire Belloc biography recalled an interview I had in the late 1930s with John Barrymore. When I asked him what his most memorable luncheon had been, he answered instantly: "In London. It began about 1 p.m. and ended around 7. The others at the table? Hilaire Belloc, G.K. Chesterton and H.G. Wells." Some lunch.

GORDON GASKILL,
Rome.

Japan and the Whales

We welcome the editorial comment "A Moratorium for Whales" (Aug. 20), and particularly its conclusion that Japan should accept the moratorium on commercial whaling, which takes effect in 1986.

It is not correct, however, to portray this decision as a "shock" for a country that depends on the seas for its protein. Whale meat contributes less than one-tenth of 1 percent to Japan's protein consumption, and the International Whaling Commission decisions per se have no bearing on Japan's other, non-whale fisheries.

Also, the editorial overlooks important scientific aspects of the IWC's moratorium decision. Recent work within the commission's scientific committee has revealed the extreme inadequacies of the science underlying the commission's management efforts. It has been found, for example, that a population decline cannot be detected for years, even if it is serious. Methods of assessing fish resources are not applicable because of the vast differences in rates and patterns of reproduction and natural mortality: A whale has one calf every two years at most, whereas one female fish lays millions of eggs every year.

In 1982, when the moratorium decision was adopted, the scientific committee found for the first time that it could not make a recommendation against a moratorium. It was the above findings that resulted in the decision to adopt a moratorium, not simply the recent involvement of new, conservation-minded members of the IWC, as your editorial implies.

It must be pointed out that among the countries which swelled the membership of the IWC were Japan's client whaling states, such as Peru and Chile, which were brought in to "legitimize" their trade in whale meat and to give Japan a supporting bloc of votes.

Japan has not willingly accepted smaller quotas in expectation that some whaling can continue; it has fought them bitterly. Its fleet has been reduced because whale populations have been reduced, often to the point that it is no longer profitable to go out and hunt them.

Many countries, including the United States, were involved in the massive commercial exploitation and subsequent depletion of the great whales earlier this century. Most of these have now stopped and have embraced responsible conservationist policies in an attempt to correct past excesses.

DAVID McTAGGART,
Greenpeace International,
Lewes, England.

Peres Given More Time to Negotiate With Likud

JERUSALEM — Shimon Peres was granted a 21-day extension Sunday to form a coalition government to end Israel's mounting political deadlock.

Mr. Peres had appealed to President Chaim Herzog for the additional time after negotiations with the deeply divided parties in the Knesset, or parliament, failed to produce an agreement.

Mr. Peres said his Labor Party would continue to concentrate on forming a coalition with the Likud bloc, saying negotiations between the two parties had made progress.

Mr. Peres was given the mandate of putting together a coalition after his party won 44 seats in the Knesset in July elections. The second-strongest showing was by Likud, which won 41. Thirteen other parties shared the other 35 seats. A successful coalition would need a total of 61 seats in the 120-member Knesset.

If Mr. Peres fails, the task of forming a government could fall to the caretaker prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, of the Likud bloc. Mr. Peres said Labor and Likud had agreed on major areas such as the economy, Israeli troops in Lebanon and foreign relations. He said they are still divided on the subjects of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories and over who should be prime minister. Mr. Shamir has suggested a rotation system.

Israel's economic situation continues to deteriorate and economists have warned that further delay in forming a government could be perilous.

Officials of the Central Bank recently said it was vital for the government to cut its budget by about 10 percent to halt escalation of the \$23-billion foreign debt and a dangerous drop in foreign currency reserves.

Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad has prepared a program of spending cuts but his cabinet colleagues say the caretaker administration lacks the authority to carry it out.

Union leaders have rejected Mr. Cohen-Orad's pleas to negotiate a new wage package that he says would allow him to try to rein in the country's 400 percent annual inflation. The unions said they would not negotiate with an interim government unable to make long-term commitments.

Saudis Assert Waters Are Free of Mines

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia has declared that its territorial waters used by commercial ships are free from mines.

The Saudi Press Agency quoted a Defense Ministry official on Saturday as saying that French, U.S. and Saudi minehunters found "metal residues of ships" but no mines. The 10-day sweep of Saudi waters has "nearly ended," the official said.

U.S., French, British, and Egyptian ships continued to search other areas of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal for the cause of explosions that have damaged 19 vessels since July 9. The last reported blast was Aug. 15.

Four Italian ships were scheduled to arrive on Tuesday to join in the sweep.

U.S. Navy experts said they believe the mines are small and on the seabed. British and U.S. forces have been scanning with sonar equipment, trying to recover a mine to study it. Once the type of mine has been identified, there will be an attempt to detonate them, the navy experts said.

The unidentified Saudi official was quoted by the Saudi Press Agency as saying, "The Saudi navy had set out to defuse mines when vessels plying the Red Sea reported suspicious objects. But none of these reports turned out to prove the existence of mines and most of the reports turned out to be metal residues of ships."

There has been no indication how long the minesweeping operation will last. Some naval personnel involved have said it probably will continue for weeks.

Egypt has called Libya the prime suspect in the mining, although the Egyptians acknowledge they have only circumstantial evidence to back up their claims.

Libya has denied it is responsible. Its official news agency, JANA, reiterated charges Saturday that the mines were planted by the United States as a pretext to send military vessels into the area.

JANA also claimed that the dispatch of the U.S. aircraft carrier America to the Red Sea was part of a plot to occupy the area.

Car Hits Crowd in U.S.; 6 Die

WASHINGTON — Four children and two adults were killed and four persons were injured Saturday night when a car out of control hit a crowd at a bus stop outside the Washington Navy Yard, police said. The driver, who was in critical condition, was charged with six counts of homicide and drunk driving.



A bus crosses the Allenby Bridge, which links Jordan and the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Over the Jordan, the Guns Are Quiet

Israelis Keep Wary Eye on Visitors at West Bank Crossing

By James Feron
New York Times Service

MEHOLA, Occupied West Bank — In the hot, arid valley along the Jordan River, Israeli and Jordanian soldiers watch each other through binoculars. Between the soldiers, farmers peacefully till the land.

The cease-fire line is quiet and that is the way the Israeli and Jordanian commanders want it. Once in a while something does happen — last month two rockets came crashing into Israeli territory — but such drama is an exception.

"We have no problem with Jordan," a high Israeli officer said. "When the rockets came in we knew what happened," he added, implying that Syrian guerrillas had evaded Jordanian patrols to fire across the river.

At the Allenby Bridge, which was crossed last year by more than a million West Bank residents, visitors and tourists, the Jordanian and Israeli commanders cooperate easily from opposite ends of the small steel span.

Technically, Israel and Jordan are still in a state of war, but the days when armed groups of Arabs waded across the shallow stream to carry the battle to the occupation troops are past.

Israel's defenses along most of the river consist of minefields, an electronic fence, a radar strip that shows footprints, a paved road for vehicles, a line of two dozen civilian settlements and a mountain range dotted with equipment to fight a major battle.

From both banks of the Jordan, farmers pump water to irrigate their crops. They use similar techniques.

We see them using plastic covers," said an official of the Jewish National Fund. He was referring to a drip irrigation process Israelis first used in the Negev desert, in which water is released slowly to drip on plants under plastic sheets, reducing evaporation.

Israeli military sources say Jordan has a modern army along the river. "Not big, but modern," an official said, "especially in terms of air defense."

Although there is peace along the river, security inspections are still rigorous for travelers and products. At the Allenby Bridge, more than 13 million crossings have been made, since the Jordan River bridges were reopened after the 1967 war, initially to permit the movement of West Bank fruit and vegetables to traditional Arab markets and then to permit Arab residents and visitors to come and go.

The small customs sheds have been replaced by large structures. Every item is carefully examined and body searches are conducted. Toys carried by travelers from Jordan are usually turned over to drivers of taxis or buses to be taken back to Amman. "We found that they were being used to test our



"We have to remember," he added, "that a tank can get from the bridge to Jerusalem in 30 minutes, a helicopter in 7 minutes, and that Jordanian artillery could reach Jerusalem's outskirts."

The Israeli commanders, who are less frank when discussing their own military strength, made two other points: that King Hussein will not rule forever and that the Israelis must consider the aftermath of the war between Iran and Iraq.

"Whoever rules Jordan will try something if he thinks he has a chance to win," an Israeli officer said. "And we have to think about the first few days. In the 1973 war, Egypt and Syria did whatever they did to us in the first few days."

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procedures," the Israeli checkpoint commander said.

"We found objects the size of detonators in toy cars," he added, holding a piece of metal the size of a battery.

Roughly 400 trucks serve the route between Amman and Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. They change license plates at the bridges and vehicles are modified to speed inspection: upholstery and side engine covers, for example, have been removed so seats and engine compartments can be quickly checked.

A half-hour's drive to the north, at an outpost overlooking the Jordan River, better known as Damiya, its Arabic name, Israeli and Jordanian farmers were working 60 years apart.

The Israelis were growing grains and dates and experimenting with a new kind of peanut, with four instead of two nuts, according to a Jewish National Fund official. "If it works we double our output automatically," he said.

Polls Show Younger U.S. Voters Move Toward Republican Party

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — The oldest president in American history has fathered a youth movement in his party.

President Ronald Reagan, 73, is far more popular among the under-25 set among members of his age group, and young Americans are identifying with the Republican Party in large numbers for the first time since the 1960s, according to recent public opinion polls.

The same trend shows up among slightly older voters. According to the latest Gallup Poll, 27 percent of voters under 30 identify themselves as Republicans, up from 18 percent in 1980 and 15 percent in 1974. Meanwhile, both Democrats and independents have lost strength slightly.

The movement toward the Republicans continues into the Watergate and Vietnam generation, a group once thought permanently lost to the party. Recent surveys by Robert Teeter, a Reagan pollster, show that, among voters aged 25 to 39, 4 percent more consider themselves Republicans than Democrats.

Democrats still have an edge over Republicans among those under 30 (36 percent to 27 percent in the Gallup findings), and more than a third of the voters in that group consider themselves independents.

The stakes are high. There are about 93 million Americans under 44 — enough potential voters to alter the shape of the nation's politics for decades.

Letter From Chernenko Is Published Amid Speculation About His Health

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet news media have published a letter to anti-nuclear campaigners from President Konstantin U. Chernenko. There was speculation that the release of the letter was meant to counter rumors about his health.

Mr. Chernenko, who is 72, has not been seen in public since early July, and Tass announced July 15 that he was going on vacation. There were unconfirmed reports circulating in Moscow last week that the president had returned to the capital for medical treatment.

Tass carried the letter, from Mr. Chernenko to municipal officials from Western countries who are campaigning to make their cities nuclear-free zones, but it did not say when the letter had been written.

Ship Fire Put Out After Iraqi Attack

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Salvage crews have put out a fire aboard a Cypriot oil tanker hit by an Iraqi missile in the Gulf, shipping sources said.

The fire aboard the 31,280-ton Amethyst, abandoned after it was apparently struck by an Exocet missile about 60 miles (97 kilometers) south of Iran's main oil terminal of Kharg Island, was put out Saturday by at least four tugs. It was the fourth foreign vessel to be attacked in the Gulf in less than three weeks.

Lloyd's of London said that an oil slick had drifted southeast from the Amethyst and that some of it had caught fire. But the sources said they believed the leak from the tanker had been stopped. There were reports that one member of the crew of four Greek officers and 28 Filipino seamen was missing.

The establishment of nuclear-free zones is an important direction in the struggle to enhance security," Mr. Chernenko wrote. "Such zones are not a utopia" and should be established in northern Europe and the Balkans as well as in central Europe in an effort to do away with medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, he added.

There were unconfirmed reports circulating in Moscow last week that the president had returned to the capital for medical treatment.

Tass carried the letter, from Mr. Chernenko to municipal officials from Western countries who are campaigning to make their cities nuclear-free zones, but it did not say when the letter had been written.

Tass said the letter was a reply to John Hetherington, the mayor of Manchester, England. It said municipal officials from Britain, the Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, Spain, West Germany, the United States, Japan and New Zealand had taken part in a conference in Manchester

U.S. Is Said to Ask Israel For an Austerity Plan In Exchange for Aid

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have begun extensive studies and informal diplomatic discussions on new large-scale aid for Israel's economy.

But sources say the officials have informed Israel that a credible and comprehensive economic reform plan must be presented in order to qualify.

The Washington activity, under the personal supervision of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, became known as a report from Jerusalem suggested that Israel might ask for \$700 million in emergency economic aid as soon as a new government is formed.

Gad Yacobi, who is expected to become finance minister if the Labor Party is successful in forming a government, was quoted as saying he envisioned asking for a \$700-million emergency grant in addition to the \$2.6 billion that the Jewish state is expected to receive in fiscal year 1985.

Mr. Yacobi is planning to try to cut the current \$20-billion Israeli budget by \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 billion and to reduce price-indexed wage increases to qualify for the U.S. aid, according to a report in The Wall Street Journal.

A separate report from Jerusalem by The Associated Press quoted a Finance Ministry official as saying Israel would ask the United States to deliver its entire 1985 economic aid package in October to shore up its foreign exchange reserves.

Administration officials said they expected such a request but had not yet received it.

Because of the importance of the Jewish vote in an election year, the Reagan administration would be under heavy political pressure to grant any feasible Israeli economic requests. Israel and Egypt are by far the largest recipients of U.S. foreign aid.

U.S. lawmakers have added a provision to the 1985 foreign aid package for Israel, now in its final

stages of consideration on Capitol Hill. It calls for all nonmilitary funds to be supplied to Israel at the beginning of the year rather than being spaced out through the year. This change is expected to cost the U.S. Treasury \$60 million in lost interest payments.

Another special arrangement, proposed by Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, would require that economic aid to Israel always be sufficient to cover the annual interest payments on its \$9 billion debt to the United States.

The State Department said Friday that it opposed this proposal because it would set a bad precedent for other nations that have large U.S. debts and because it would limit presidential budget authority.

Mr. Shultz began telling Israeli leaders late last year that major austerity steps would be necessary to win administration support for additional aid. Mr. Shultz was reported to have told Ambassador Meir Rosenne in December that he was "not impressed" with the steps taken and that they did not amount to a "program for recovery."

Mr. Shultz continued to insist on large-scale economic changes in April discussions here with the Israeli finance minister, Yigal Cohen-Orad. One report said the secretary rejected a six-month austerity program presented by Mr. Cohen-Orad on the ground that more drastic changes were needed.

U.S. diplomatic contacts with Israel on the economic situation are reported to have intensified since the July 23 election as it became more likely that a major infusion of funds would be requested.

"Shultz has in mind playing the role in connection with Israel that the International Monetary Fund usually plays with other nations," a source said. The secretary has taken such a personal interest in the Israeli economic situation that some of his aides believe that he hopes to establish a record for himself as "the man who saved Israel."

UN's Namibia Panel Studies Action Against Dutch Uranium Company

By Denis Hebrstein
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The United Nations Council for Namibia is considering legal action against the Dutch company URENCO for its role in handling the territory's uranium, officials said.

The case would be brought under a UN decree forbidding the exploitation of the natural resources of South-West Africa, or Namibia, without the permission of the Council for Namibia. The council has administered the territory since 1966, but South Africa remains in physical control.

The council has been criticized for doing nothing to enforce the decree on natural resources, which has been in existence for a decade.

Noel Sinclair, the Guyanese ambassador to the United States and vice president of the Council for Namibia, said Friday that the council was "preparing itself to bring an action very soon."

That action would have to be sanctioned by the UN General Assembly, and the court case is expected to be delayed for at least a year.

The council has not decided on a precise course of action. But whatever it does will be breaking legal ground.

The council could ask for a halt in URENCO operations, or it could try to improve the working

conditions of black employees at the Rio Tinto operation at Rossing, where the uranium is mined.

United Nations legal advisers traveled to Western Europe in April to decide on the most promising target. URENCO has been chosen for several reasons. It refines Namibian uranium for national power generating corporations in West Germany and Britain, as well as the Netherlands.

The Dutch government recognizes the decree, as well as the legal competence of the Council of Namibia to bring an action. The British and West German governments have said that their companies are free to do business anywhere as long as they do not break the law of the land.

Since the decree was promulgated, hundreds of millions of dollars of mineral wealth have left Namibia without a proportionate benefit for its black inhabitants.

South Africa's control over Namibia is being contested by insurgents of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

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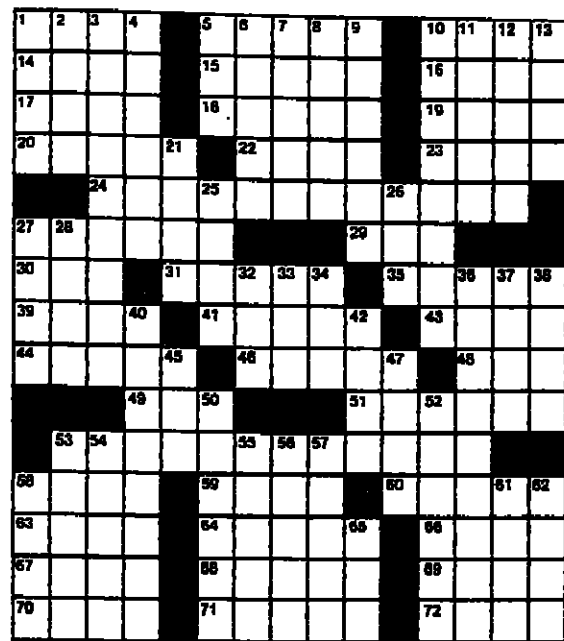
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(Continued on Page 11)



OILS SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY

27-8-84



ACROSS
1 Taps
5 Part of a BLT
10 Munch
14 Atmosphere
15 Fanny
16 At this place
17 Fermenting
18 Grape juice
19 Magna
20 Concerning
22 Pizzazz
23 Joel Chandler Harris rabbit
24 Wings it
27 Piece of cake
28 "We Have No Bananas"
30 Consume
31 Roughneck
35 Lehar's was merry
38 Stepped on it
41 Accumulate, as bills
43 Brood of pheasants
44 Valuable violin, for short
46 Motorist's haven
48 Herbert's "The Mill"
49 Born
51 Ginger or Roy
53 Accept the consequences

DOWN
1 El... Tex.
2 Stanley
3 Swan or Bunny
4 Swatch, e.g.
5 U.K. network
6 Scheherazade and Ali Baba
7 High, wispy clouds
8 Musical group
9 Close
10 Adds one's two cents' worth
11 Hair tint
12 Blooper
13 Emulate Niobe
21 Somewhat obscure
25 "It Was a Very Good Year"
26 Office note
27 Porcy's woman
28 Enthralled
29 Sing sans words
30 Yok
32 Three strikes
34 Conductors
37 Brandenburg river
38 Espouses
39 Rims
40 Molding with a zigzag pattern
42 Land of El Misti
45 One of the Tweedles
47 Sullivan's "The Chord"
50 Engraved
52 Early Florentine painter
53 Tricked
54 Astonishing, in a way
55 Songwriter
56 Carmichael
57 Toughen
58 Rhythm for Richard Wilbur
59 Goddess of youth
61 Useful Latin abbr.
62 Office note
65 French conjunctions

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAYLK
BITOR
TESACK
PLAACA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Friday's Jumbles: PAYEE WAFER BLITHE OUAVER
Answer: Why she dived into the sea — TO GET A WAVE IN HER HAIR

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Cardinal	18	17	Cardinal	18	17
Cebu	18	17	Cebu	18	17
Dacca	18	17	Dacca	18	17
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SPORTS

Giants Nip Mets, on Brenly Homer, 3d Straight Game

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bob Brenly capped a four-run sixth inning with a three-run home run Saturday night to give the San Francisco Giants a 5-4 victory over the New York Mets and their third one-run decision of the series.

"It's definitely a case of having the Mets' number," said Randy Lerch (5-1), winner in only his second start this season.

The Giants have winning records against only two teams this year.

SATURDAY BASEBALL

The Mets and the St. Louis Cardinals, San Francisco leads New York, 8-3, including a 5-0 record at Shea Stadium.

"The Mets and the Atlanta Braves are the two teams I'm doing very well against this season," said Brenly, whose homer was his third in two days against the Mets.

Brenly's shot off Bruce Bereny (9-13) was his 17th home run of the year. "The big thing is to lay off bad pitches," Brenly said. "I made Bereny pitch to me."

The loss left the New York 5½ games behind first-place Chicago in the National League East.

"We scored enough runs, but our pitching hasn't been as good as it was in the past," said the losing manager, Dave Johnson.

Brenly had allowed just one hit and took a 2-1 lead into the sixth, but got in trouble by walking Lerch. Dan Gladden singled Lerch to second and after Manny Trillo struck out, Chili Davis walked to tie the game.

Jeff Leonard's sacrifice fly tied the game, and Brenly followed by hitting a 2-0 pitch over the left-field wall.

Lerch allowed New York one run in the first on Keith Hernandez's RBI single and a run in the third when Mookie Wilson tripled and scored on an error by right fielder Chili Davis.

San Francisco cut it to 2-1 in the fourth when Trillo doubled, took third on an infield out and scored on a passed ball by catcher Mike Fitzgerald.

Lerch left the game after yielding Hubie Brooks' 12th homer of the year to start the seventh. Gary LaRue relieved Frank Williams in the ninth with runners on second and third. Levelle gave up a run-scoring grounder to Darryl Strawberry, making it 5-4, but then earned his 10th save of the year by getting Fitzgerald to bounce out to short.

Braves 3, Cubs 2

In Chicago, Brad Komminsk hit a two-run home run and Rick Mahler pitched a five-hitter in leading Atlanta's 3-2 victory over the Cubs.

Dodgers 7, Phillies 4

In Philadelphia, Ken Landreaux broke a 3-3 tie with a two-run homer in the seventh to give Los Angeles a 7-4 triumph over the Phillies. Steve Sax and Pedro Guerrero also drove in two runs as the Dodgers tagged John Denny (5-4) with the loss.

Astros 5, Cardinals 2

In Houston, Terry Puhl had a triple and two singles and Bob Knapp pitched a four-hitter to lead the Astros to their fourth straight triumph and their 13th in their last 15 games, 5-2 over St. Louis. Puhl is hitting .322 and is 8-for-9 in his last three games.

Pharos 5, Reds 3

In Pittsburgh, Lee Lacy went 3-for-4 and drove in three runs and

Tony Pena (also 3-for-4) scored three runs in leading the Pirates to a 5-3 triumph over Cincinnati. Starter John Candelaria (11-10) shut out the Reds on four hits over five innings before leaving with what was described as an injured left hip.

Padres 4, Expos 3

In Montreal, Graig Nettles hit a four-run homer in the top of the 13th off Jeff Reardon (5-6) to make San Diego a 4-3 winner over the Expos. The homer, just inside the foul pole in right, was Nettles' 20th of the season and his eighth in nine games.

Orioles 4, A's 2

In the American League, Oakland, California, Ken Singleton ended an 0-for-19 streak with a single, home run and a bases-loaded walk to lead Baltimore to a 4-2 victory over the A's.

Twins 5, Blue Jays 4

In Minneapolis, Dennis Lamp walked Andre David with the bases loaded and two out in the 12th,

forcing home Ron Washington and giving Minnesota a 5-4 decision over Toronto. The Twins, with their first victory over the Blue Jays in seven meetings this year, moved five games ahead of second-place California and Kansas City in the Western Division.

Red Sox 11, Indians 6

In Boston, Tony Armas drove in four runs, one with his major league-leading 35th homer, as the Red Sox pasted Cleveland, 11-6. Armas also capped an eight-run fourth with a bases-loaded double off the left-field wall. Al Nipper (6-5) pitched six innings for the victory; Steve Crawford went the final three innings for his first save of 1984. Steve Farr (3-10) took the loss.

White Sox 3, Royals 0

In Kansas City, Missouri, Tom Seaver (12-8) pitched a three-hitter for his fourth shutout of the season and 60th lifetime as Chicago beat the Royals, 3-0. The victory was Seaver's 28th career triumph and first since Aug. 4.

Brewers 7, Rangers 6

In Milwaukee, Bill Schroeder hit two home runs twice and Ben Oglivie had a two-run shot to power the Brewers over Texas, 7-6. Gary Ward, George Wright and Larry Parrish all homered for the losers.

Tigers 5, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Jack Morris went eight innings for his 17th victory and Ruppert Jones hit a three-run homer run off right fielder's Fred Lynn's glove in the sixth as Detroit defeated California, 5-1. The Tigers have won four of their last five games while the Angels have dropped eight of their last 10.

Yankees 14, Mariners 1

In Seattle, Don Mattingly had five hits and Don Baylor, Rick Cerone and Omar Moreno contributed three apiece to pace a 23-hit New York attack that buried the Mariners, 14-1. Mattingly raised his batting average to a league-leading .354. Teosaine Dave Winfield is second, at .353.

(AP, UPI)



San Francisco catcher Bob Brenly put a sure tag on Met baserunner Mookie Wilson in the opener of Friday night's doubleheader; with three home runs — two of them game-winners — so far in the weekend series, Brenly has also put the brakes on New York's pennant drive.

McLaren's Prost, Lauda Are 1-2 in Dutch Grand Prix

The Associated Press

ZANDVOORT, Netherlands — Frenchman Alain Prost led teammate Niki Lauda of Austria to another 1-2 victory for the McLaren-TAG-Porsche Formula One team in Sunday's Dutch Grand Prix.

Prost's winning time was 1 hour, 37:21.47 minutes. He covered the 187.58 miles of track in the sandhills on the Dutch coast at an average speed of 186,050 kilometers per hour (115,600 miles per hour).

It was the fifth victory for Prost in 13 races this season; Lauda has won four. McLaren, which has won already won the constructors' championship outright, registered

its third 1-2 victory of the season.

The two drivers are atop the 1984 world championship. Lauda's 54 points being only 1.5 ahead of Prost.

"The championship is closer," said Prost, "but if things continue with no problems, like this weekend, I think I can win."

Only Italian Elio de Angelis, with 29.5 points, has a mathematical chance of beating either McLaren driver for the title. He would need to win the last three races with Prost failing to make a third place or Lauda a fourth.

Britain's Nigel Mansell in a Lotus-Renault placed third after Fin-

Keke Rosberg pulled into the pits three laps from the finish and retired.

All 14 of the 27 starters still running at the end of 71 laps had been lapped by the McLaren during the race.

But Mansell repassed Prost near the end to finish on the same lap as the leaders. De Angelis, in the other Lotus-Renault, was fourth, having fought off Mansell for more than 20 laps before dropping back with brake problems.

De Angelis earlier spun on oil dropped from the wrecked engine of Jacques Laffite's Williams-Honda. Britain's Derek Warwick in a

Renault and West German Manfred Winkelhock in an ATS-BMW both spun out of the race on the same oil patch.

Too Fabi of Italy, in a Brabham-BMW, was fifth, and the final championship point went to French Renault driver Patrick Tambay. Tambay had been fourth, but had a tire stop and finished the race with top gear broken.

At the start Brazilian Nelson Piquet, in a Brabham-BMW out-gunned Prost, who was on pole, to take the lead from Prost, Tambay, de Angelis and Rosberg.

Prost had not been worried at Piquet taking the early lead. "I

knew he has softer tires and that I could go faster at the end," he said.

Lauda started poorly from row three and was running ninth in the opening laps. But he quickly fought up through the field to be challenging Rosberg for third by lap 12.

On that circuit, Piquet pulled off when his engine stopped with an oil leak, and Lauda passed Rosberg.

The front-running McLaren quickly pulled out to a commanding lead as Lauda tried without success to pass Prost.

The McLaren team is giving no preference to either driver, but Prost complained his pit signals did not indicate that Lauda was second and chasing him hard. "I suddenly saw Niki in my mirrors and I had to take a few risks overtaking some cars to increase my lead," Prost said.

There were a number of accidents but no driver injuries.

Sunday's fastest race lap was turned in by Frenchman René Arnoux in a Ferrari on lap 64 after a stop for fresh tires. He was timed in 1:19.465 — an average of 192.628 kph — but ran out of fuel five laps from the flag, as did American Eddie Cheever in an Alfa Romeo, the 15th and official finisher.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

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Chicago 200 100 100 2 0 0
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San Diego 200 100 100 2 0 0
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Harlem Seeks Tourists

By Richard Severo
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Europeans were surprised at Harlem. Surprised, perhaps a little bewildered — and clearly delighted.

They had no idea that lots of people were being encouraged to visit Harlem's restaurants, museums and churches; that Citibank had just made a \$65,000 grant to get the newly formed Harlem Tourism Association going.

As far as the Europeans were concerned, Harlem is quite a tourist attraction already.

They indicated their appreciation of Harlem early, just after their Penny Sightseeing tour bus entered Harlem's southwest quadrant, moving along Convent Avenue.

When Gabriele Mollo of Rome wasn't snapping pictures of the handsome facades, he was translating the narrative of the tour guide, Karen Thomas, for his wife, Luciana, who speaks no English. When "Sugar Hill" was announced it immediately became a murmur of "Collina di Zuc-

chero," which is the way the Italians say it.

Italo Millone of Turin, said the houses reminded him of those in the Netherlands, but Mollo wondered, given all he had heard, if Sugar Hill — clean, prosperous, architecturally imposing — was "the most characteristic part of Harlem."

Even after the bus took the tourists past Harlem's well-publicized slum areas, Rachel Hariri of Israel, said: "I'm astonished. I expected to see the poor buildings, but not the rest of it, not the way it is. I haven't seen such good buildings in Europe, and I didn't know Harlem contained so many fine churches and colleges."

Responses of this sort to tours of Harlem have been heard for years, and largely ignored by many New Yorkers, including many residents of Harlem.

But it would seem that tourism in Harlem has been steadily growing. Penny Sightseeing, one of several companies offering tours, is one of the oldest, having begun its service in 1965 with a walking tour.

Penny Sightseeing runs three bus tours a week to Harlem between May and October. The company estimates that in that period, it shows Harlem off to 30,000 people, many of them Europeans, some of them blacks from other states or the Caribbean.

The Uptown Chamber of Commerce, which looks out for Harlem's economic interests, thinks the tourism potential is enormous, according to its press spokesman, Peter Bailey, citing a recent study. The study was commissioned by the Federal Economic Development Administration and conducted by Bert Higher, a graduate student at the New School, working under the supervision of Walter Johnson, president of Quadrant, a Madison Avenue marketing consulting concern.

"Seventeen million people visit New York City every year," Johnson said. "If you could persuade just five percent of them to take side trips to Harlem — and that's a very conservative number — you are talking about nearly a million visitors a year. And if those people spent \$50 apiece, that would be \$50 million in fresh money moving into Harlem each year."

From Johnson's point of view, what the association must do to achieve success is to establish a good visitor-reception center and to see to it that people who know the community are trained to escort tourists. Bailey said there already are plans to encourage guides to learn other languages.

The prospect of more tourism is being greeted hopefully in Harlem, especially among its business and cultural institutions.

At Sylvia's Restaurant, on Lenox Avenue, the manager, Bedelia Woods, estimated that more than half her customers come from areas other than Harlem, with many from Westchester County, Connecticut, New Jersey, Brooklyn and Staten Island.

At the Studio Museum on West 125th Street, about 5 percent of the visitors come from other countries, according to Mary Schmidt Campbell, the executive director.

The managing director of the



Playing on cannon at Revolutionary War-era mansion.

Boys Choir of Harlem, Dillard Boone, said he was so optimistic about the possibilities offered by the development of tourism that he had recommended to a Harlem Week conference that a consortium of cultural organizations be established to "strategize and maximize" the benefits expected from tourism.

Boone said he could envision visitors electing to take a tour between 2 P.M. and 3 P.M., having dinner in a Harlem restaurant and then attending a 7 P.M. concert.

Vivian Robinson, the director of the Audubon Development Committee, an organization that disseminates information about black groups in the arts, predicted that Harlem's cultural organiza-

tions would have to become better organized to deal with the expected growth in tourism.

"We are talking about a structured tourism trade," she said. "Harlem's culture will no longer be just for people who get on the A train. We will be dealing with tour operators who book package tours three to six months in advance."

But will all that many tourists finally be attracted to Harlem?

"Harlem has a fabulous cachet internationally," said Johnson. "People know its jazz, its cultural groups. It has some of New York's best museums and it has the largest and best collection of brownstones in the world. It is better thought of abroad than it is in the United States."

Some Moderate Inflation of Deflation

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Inflation, as we have been told a thousand times, is the cruellest tax of all. Inflation, goes the political-economic cliché, steals your savings and hits hardest at the poor. Inflation is a word to be said with a frown; the only time a smile is permitted is when inflation is down.

Comes now deflation. How are we to react to this word?

"After Years of Absence, Deflation Causes Worries," said The New York Times in a front-page headline, followed the next week by an editorial-page headline, "Deflation Can Also Hurt."

"The market appears to be getting more concerned about deflation than it was about inflation," said economist Gary Klintworth. "Recent indications of deflation include dividend cuts, salary freezes and OPEC's oil-price freeze, the dollar reaching new highs daily and sinking precious-metals prices."

Members of the Fed talk of inflation when every market signal is warning of deflation, said Representative Jack Kemp, who wants the Federal Reserve Board to loosen money and thereby reduce interest rates, an action which some people fear would reignite inflation and abort the recovery. (Abort is as close to recovery as *swash* is to oil.)

The linguistic question is not how to define deflation, which is the contraction of the supply of money or credit that is followed by a decline in the prices of goods and services. The question is: Does deflation have a pejorative connotation? Is it something to be wished for or worried about?

Where you stand depends on where you sit. If you're a farmer or you own commodities like beans or you have been collecting gold bricks, deflation is a bummer. If you are a consumer and you have been watching the prices of the things you want to buy rocket up out of reach, then deflation is your big chance. The money you have is worth more. You should smile at the prospect of some deflation, provided the drop in real prices does not slow down the economy to the point that you lose your job.

The adjective used to make inflation fearsome is runaway, the adjective to wipe the smiles off the faces of consumers watching prices come down at long last has not been chosen yet, but the modifier for deflation is likely to be something like headlong, meaning "head-first" or "reckless," academic types may prefer precipitous, meaning "sudden," or precipitous, if the image desired is "steep."

Politicians who want to appeal to both farmers and consumers will safely deplore both runaway inflation and headlong deflation. But what of those who like to be in favor of something? A little inflation or moderate deflation is unexciting; flatness falls flat; and noninflation has not yet been coined.

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In the Reagan White House, two camps have emerged in all foreign strategy and economic plan-

ning: the pragmatic camp vs. the principled camp. Pragmatists see the principle-peddler as a pack of rigid ideologues, while principledists view the pragmatists as a sanhedrin of self-interest with a weather vane for a moral compass.

Among the Republican pragmatists are Chief of Staff James Baker, Deputy Chief Michael Deaver and eminence grise Richard Darman; all are leaning now toward the principled supply-side economics, and their conversion is derided by old ideologues as an example of pragmatists going with principle when the wind shifts that way. Democratic pragmatists include Walter Mondale, old-time delegates. "We know that government must be as well managed as it is well meaning."

The man who established pragmatism in American thought was William James. The foremost expert on that philosopher is Jacques Barzun, the usagist who wrote "A Stroll With William James." Here is Barzun on pragmatism:

"Pragmatism is not a philosophy but an attempt to explain how the mind ascertains truth. If correct, the explanation supplies a means of testing truths. The pragmatic test, as it is called, consists in seeing whether an idea, a hypothesis or even a mere hunch is borne out by the concrete experiences that occur when one acts on the given hunch or hypothesis. In simplest form, if one thinks the umbrella has been left in the kitchen, one must go to the kitchen in order to find it or fail to find it. The proof is by consequences."

"In more complex matters — in science or ethics or social policy — the test must be based on a very large number of consequences, including careful comparison with truths previously established. The pragmatic question always is: If this is indeed true, what will follow — in life, thought, feeling and our earlier stock of knowledge?"

"As commonly misused, pragmatism stands for the exact opposite of what William James intended it to mean. It stands for rough-and-ready methods of pushing things through, regardless of consequences; or again, it is used for readiness to compromise instead of sticking to one's principles. These attitudes are so common and obvious that it is a pity to debate for their description a term which is important in the history of thought."

PEOPLE are worried about pronunciation — other people's, usually. Karen Rosenberg, who describes herself as a physical anthropologist, writes from the University of Michigan about the frequent mispronunciation of *dissect*. "Most people pronounce it with a long 'i,' to rhyme with *bisect*, she points out. Both share the same Latin root, *dissecare*, meaning "to cut," but while *bi-sec* means "to cut in two," *dis-sec* means "to cut apart." Confusion over the meanings may have led to confusion over the pronunciation: *Dissect* is pronounced with a short 'i.'

I have been mispronouncing that word ever since we dissected those poor frogs in the biology lab of the Bronx High School of Science. So why not go on mispronouncing it — won't common usage cover me? The answer is no: In that case, *dissect* loses all meaning when it rhymes with *bisect*.

New York Times Service

LEGAL NOTICES

JOHN S. SCHLESINGER hereby puts all concerned on notice that any joint or separate legal proceedings between him and his former wife, JOAN SCHLESINGER, have been terminated and completely terminated and closed by court decree. MR. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER therefore has no responsibility for any act, deed or omission of said former wife, and records this in the formal manner, nor does said former wife have any claim or right to use the name of SCHLESINGER.

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